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WELFARE in REVIEW

September—October 1968
Volume 6 Number 5

Decline in Number of AFDC Orphans

Who Knows Where To Get Public Assistance?

Rehabilitating Disabled Welfare Recipients
A Cost-Benefit Analysis

U.S.
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OF HEALTH,
EDUCATION,
AND WELFARE

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Decline in the Number of AFDC Orphans: 1935-1966

DAVID B. EPPLEY

Although orphans present a problem of considerable size in the United States, they are a relatively minor problem in the Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) program (see table 1). Since the AFDC program began in 1935, there has been a great shift in the number of paternal orphans[1] on AFDC and the number of children in AFDC families with the father alive but absent from the home because of divorce, separation, desertion, or unmarried status. In fact, the absence of the father from the home has become the major reason a family receives help under AFDC.

Trends in AFDC

In June 1936 there were only a little more than a half million AFDC recipients, of whom about 380,000 were children.[2] In January 1968 the number of AFDC recipients was nearly 5.5 million, of whom about 4 million were children. These changes in the number of AFDC recipients (and the amount of expenditures for AFDC) are the result of the two contrasting trends mentioned--an increase in the number of AFDC children whose fathers are absent from the home and a decrease in the number of AFDC orphans.

To understand the changes in AFDC, we must view them against the changes in the national economy and in public assistance in general. Expenditures for public assistance over the last three decades have remained stable in relation to the national economy. Since 1940 public assistance has remained at about 1 percent of the gross national product, with only slight upward and downward variations. However, during this period the gross national product rose from a little over $95 billion to more than $763 billion (see tables 2 and 3).

Expenditures for public assistance have tended to rise as Federal, State, and local revenues have risen. This relation has been fairly stable since 1955;

Table 1. Total number of children and number of children with deceased fathers receiving aid to families with dependent children, June of selected years, 1940-1966[1]

(In thousands)

Year	Total number of children receiving AFDC	Number of children with deceased fathers receiving AFDC[2]
1940	835	347
1945	647	197
1950	1,660	350
1955	1,691	234
1960	2,322	202
1961	2,600	193
1962	2,819	177
1963	2,893	166
1964	3,097	162
1965	3,241	161
1966	3,382	165

[1] From 1951 on, includes children residing in Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and Guam.

[2] Based on data reported by States for October 1942, June 1948, November 1953, February-March 1956, October-December 1958, and November-December 1961. Preliminary data from the 1967 AFDC study indicate that the number of children with deceased fathers receiving AFDC may have been slightly understated since 1961. However, the size of the differences is so small that the general conclusions drawn from the data will not be affected.

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Table 2. Gross national product and social welfare expenditures by type of expenditure, for selected fiscal years, 1929-1967[1]

(In billions)

Fiscal year	Gross national product[2]	Total social welfare expenditures	Social insurance expenditures			Public aid			Veterans programs	Other social welfare
			Total	OASDHI	Other	Total	Public assistance	Other		
1929.....	$101.0	$3.9	$0.3	---	$0.3	$0.1	$0.1	([3])	$0.7	$2.8
1935.....	68.7	6.5	0.4	---	0.4	3.0	0.6	$2.4	0.6	2.5
1940.....	95.1	8.8	1.3	([3])	1.3	3.6	1.1	2.5	0.6	3.3
1945.....	211.1	9.2	1.4	$0.3	1.1	1.0	1.0	([3])	1.1	5.7
1950.....	263.4	23.5	4.9	0.8	4.1	2.5	2.5	([3])	6.9	9.2
1955.....	379.7	32.6	9.8	4.4	5.4	3.0	2.9	0.1	4.8	15.0
1960.....	495.6	52.3	19.3	11.0	8.3	4.1	4.0	0.1	5.5	23.4
1965.....	655.5	77.3	28.1	17.0	11.1	6.3	5.9	0.4	6.0	36.9
1966.....	715.2	88.0	31.9	20.3	11.6	7.3	6.5	0.8	6.4	42.4
1967.....	763.1	100.2	37.4	24.6	12.8	8.9	7.8	1.1	7.0	46.9

[1] Based on Social Security Bulletin, December 1967, tables 1 and 2, pp. 5, 11.
[2] The total national output of goods and services at market prices.
[3] Less than $0.05 billion.

expenditures for public assistance as a percentage of governmental revenues have ranged from 2.6 to 2.9 of the total (see table 4). However, the number of persons receiving public assistance since

Table 3. Gross national product and puplic assistance expenditures as percentage of gross national product, selected years, 1940-1967[1]

Year	Gross national product (in billions)	Public assistance expenditures[2] as percentage of gross national product
1940.....	$95.1	1.2
1945.....	211.1	0.5
1950.....	263.4	0.9
1955.....	379.7	0.8
1960.....	495.6	0.8
1965.....	655.5	0.9
1966.....	715.2	0.9
1967.....	763.1	1.0

[1] Based on Social Security Bulletin, December 1967, tables 1 and 2, pp. 5, 11.
[2] Represents expenditures under the Social Security Act and from State and local funds.

1955 has borne little relation to the number of poor persons in the United States. Since 1959 the relation has been inverse--as poverty declined, the number of persons receiving public assistance increased.[3] The number of poor persons dropped from 39 million to 30 million by 1966;[4] the number of persons receiving aid under public assistance programs pro-

Table 4. Total governmental revenues and public assistance expenditures as percentage of total governmental revenues, selected years, 1935-1966

Year	Total governmental revenues[1] (in billions)	Public assistance expenditures[2] as percentage of total governmental revenues
1935.....	[3] $12.4	5.0
1940.....	17.8	6.3
1945.....	[4] 63.2	1.6
1950.....	66.7	3.7
1955.....	106.6	2.8
1960.....	153.1	2.6
1965.....	[5] 202.6	2.9
1966.....	[5] 225.6	2.9

[1] Source: Health, Education, and Welfare Trends, 1965 Edition, part I, p. S-103. Includes Federal, State, and local revenues.
[2] Based on Social Security Bulletin, December 1967, table 1, p. 5. Represents expenditures under the Social Security Act and from State and local funds.
[3] Represents average of 1934 and 1936 revenues.
[4] Represents average of 1944 and 1946 revenues.
[5] Source: "Governmental Finances in 1965-66," Series GF- No. 13, U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Washington, 1967.

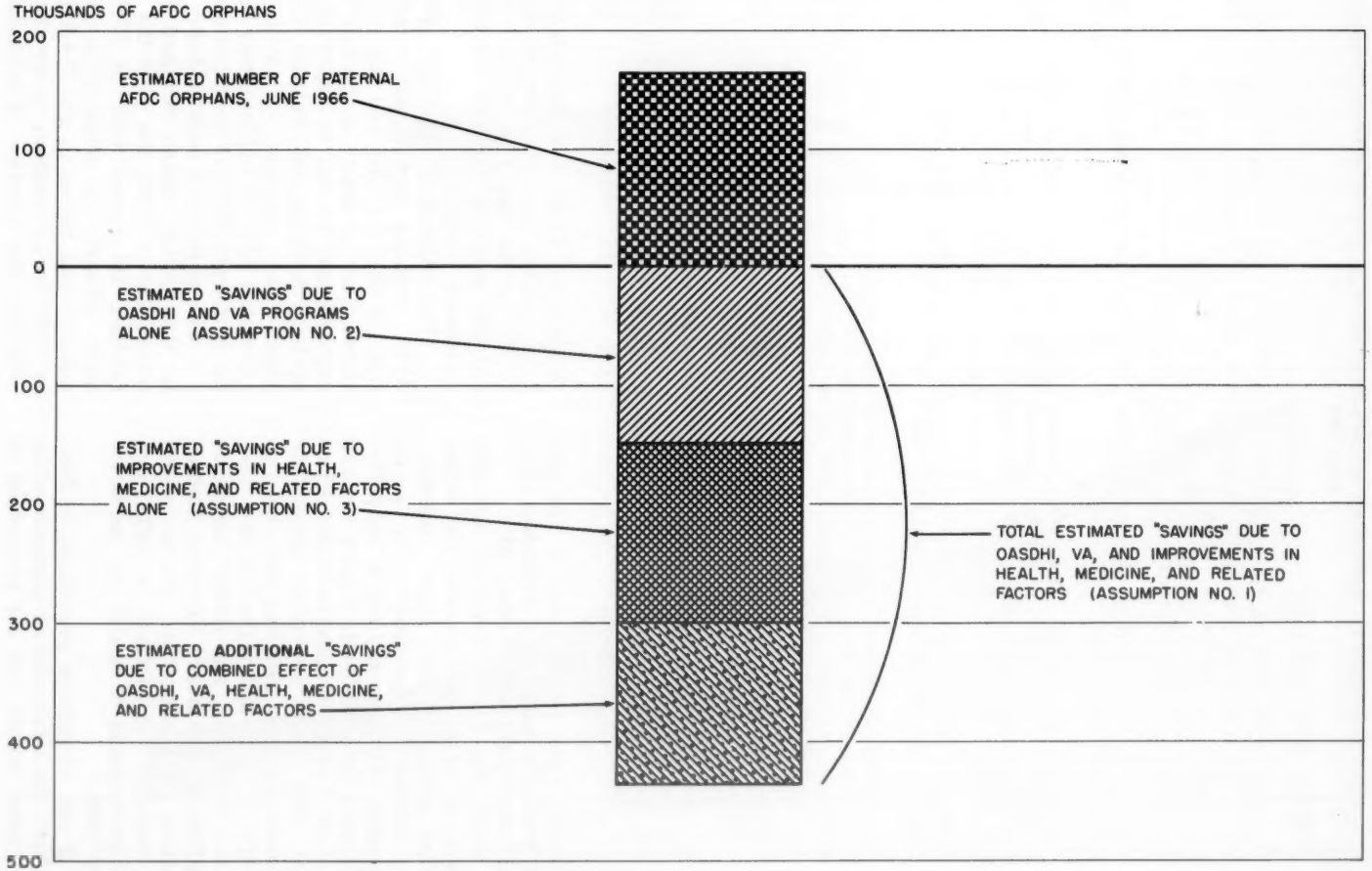
viding income maintenance rose from 6.8 to 7.8 million in that same period (see table 5).

Reasons for the Decline

The change in the number of orphans on AFDC seems to be due to two reasons. The first is the rise of other Federal programs to help care for fatherless children; the second, the decline in the

FIGURE 1. ESTIMATED "SAVINGS" IN AFDC PATERNAL ORPHANS, JUNE 1966*

FIGURE 1. ESTIMATED "SAVINGS" IN AFDC PATERNAL ORPHANS, JUNE 1966*


THOUSANDS OF AFDC ORPHANS
200
100
0
100
200
300
400
500
ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PATERNAL AFDC ORPHANS, JUNE 1966
ESTIMATED "SAVINGS" DUE TO OASDHI AND VA PROGRAMS ALONE (ASSUMPTION NO. 2)
ESTIMATED "SAVINGS" DUE TO IMPROVEMENTS IN HEALTH, MEDICINE, AND RELATED FACTORS ALONE (ASSUMPTION NO. 3)
ESTIMATED ADDITIONAL "SAVINGS" DUE TO COMBINED EFFECT OF OASDHI, VA, HEALTH, MEDICINE, AND RELATED FACTORS
TOTAL ESTIMATED "SAVINGS" DUE TO OASDHI, VA, AND IMPROVEMENTS IN HEALTH, MEDICINE, AND RELATED FACTORS (ASSUMPTION NO. 1)

*For methodology of computing "savings," see appendix overleaf.

Appendix to figure 1. Methodology for computing "savings" in AFDC paternal orphans, June 1966

I. Situation in June 1966:

1. Number of children in United States under 18	71,902,000
2. Total number of orphans in United States under 18	3,455,000
3. Number of orphans per 1,000 children under 18	48.1
4. Estimated number of AFDC orphans	165,000
5. Number of AFDC orphans per 1,000 orphans under 18	47.8

II. Assumption No. 1--Total orphanhood rate and proportion of orphans receiving AFDC same as in 1940

6. Number of orphans per 1,000 children under 18	91.8
7. Number of orphans under 18 in United States	6,600,000
8. Number of AFDC orphans per 1,000 orphans in U.S.	91.3
9. Number of AFDC orphans	603,000

III. Assumption No. 2--Total orphanhood rate as of June 1966, proportion of orphans receiving AFDC same as in 1940

10. Number of orphans per 1,000 children under 18	48.1
11. Number of orphans under 18 in United States	3,455,000
12. Number of AFDC orphans per 1,000 orphans in U.S.	91.3
13. Number of AFDC orphans	315,000

IV. Assumption No. 3--Total orphanhood rate as of 1940, proportion of orphans receiving AFDC as of 1966

14. Number of orphans per 1,000 children under 18	91.8
15. Number of orphans under 18 in United States	6,600,000
16. Number of AFDC orphans per 1,000 orphans in U.S.	47.8
17. Number of AFDC orphans	315,000

mortality rate among men at the age they would be supporting dependent children (roughly from 23 through 54).

Since the Social Security Act was passed in 1935, expenditures for social welfare programs have grown considerably, including expenditures for social insurance, veterans' payments, and public assistance (see table 2). Figure 1 shows the number of AFDC paternal orphans who might have been receiving assistance payments in June 1966 had there been no benefits payable under the Old Age, Survivors, Disability, and Health Insurance (OASDHI) program and Veterans Administration (VA) programs. It also shows the "savings" in orphans on AFDC due to improvements in health and medicine since 1940.[5]

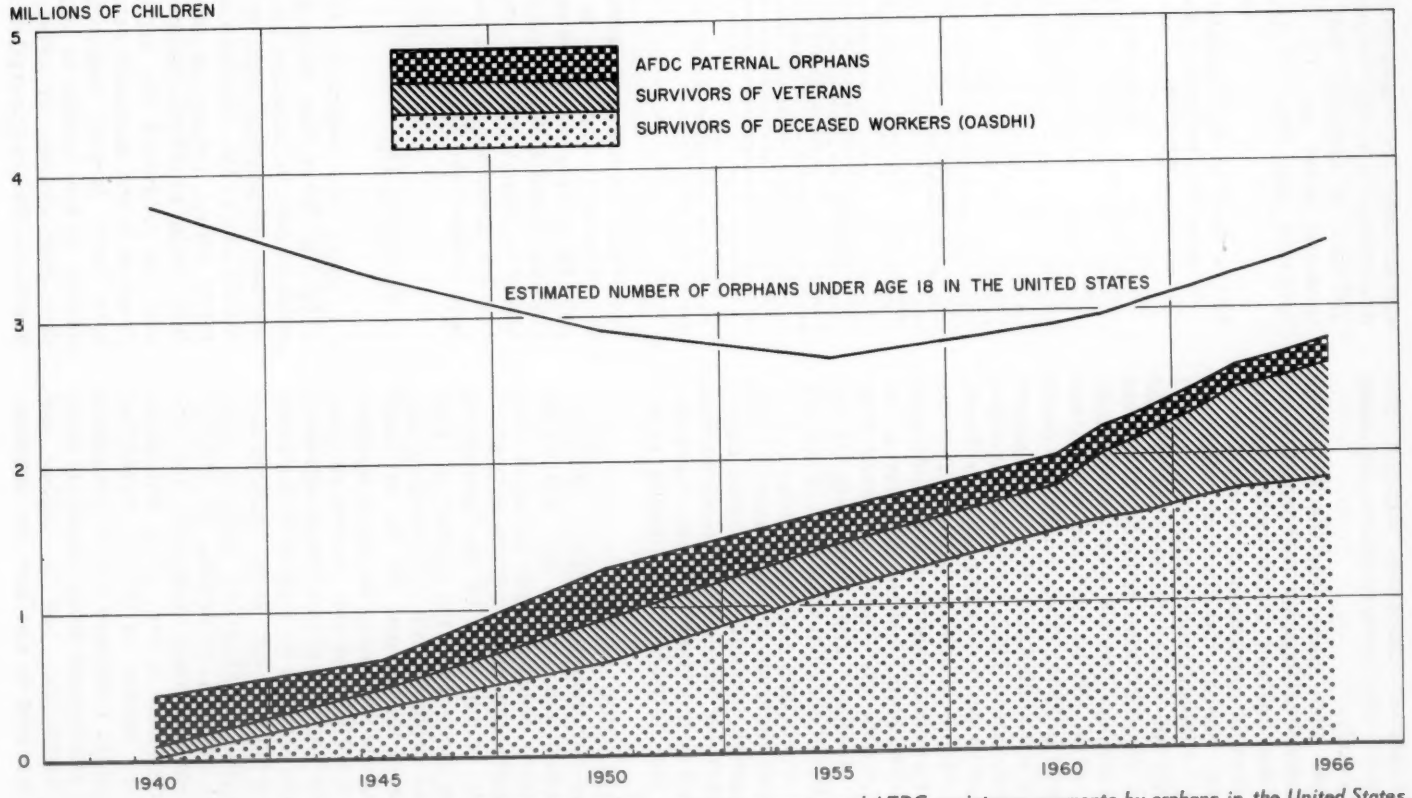
If the conditions prevailing in 1940 for both the total rate of orphanhood in the United States and the proportion of orphans on AFDC had prevailed in June 1966, AFDC payments would have been made to the families of an estimated 603,000 paternal orphans instead of an estimated 165,000.

The estimated "savings" of 150,000 AFDC orphans may be due to the operation of the OASDHI and VA programs alone. The "savings" of another 150,000 orphans may be due to improvements in health, medicine, and related influences alone. The "savings" of still another estimated 138,000 orphans may be due to the combined effect of both influences.

The number of orphans under age 18 in the United States dropped steadily from 1920 to 1955, the year the number reached its lowest ebb. In 1920 there were almost 6.5 million; in 1935 the number had fallen to about 4.5 million; in 1955, to 2.7 million. Since that time, however, the number of orphans in the

FIGURE 2. NUMBER OF ORPHANS IN THE UNITED STATES AND NUMBER RECEIVING

FIGURE 2. NUMBER OF ORPHANS IN THE UNITED STATES AND NUMBER RECEIVING OASDHI BENEFITS, VETERANS PAYMENTS, AND AFDC ASSISTANCE PAYMENTS; JUNE OF SELECTED YEARS, 1940-1966*



There is, of course, some overlap in the receipt of OASDHI benefits, veterans payments, and AFDC assistance payments by orphans in the United States. Data on the extent of concurrent receipt of such payments are not available.

United States has risen steadily. The reason for the increase will be explained a little later.

The main reason for the decline in the number of orphans between 1920 and 1955 was the fall in the mortality rate for men and, consequently, the chance of survival during the time of maximum family responsibility.[6] In the period 1939-41, the chances were 83 in 100 that a man would survive from his 23d to his 54th birthday. The chances increased to about 88 in 100 in 1955 and were about the same in 1964. The age-adjusted death rate in the United States has not changed markedly since 1955. The leveling off of the death rate in the late 1950's reflects the trend of mortality from infectious diseases such as pneumonia and influenza to cardiovascular and renal diseases.[7] It also reflects the control achieved over some diseases and improvements in medical and surgical treatment of several health conditions. As the prevalence of infectious diseases has decreased because of improved sanitation and higher standards of living, chronic conditions such as arteriosclerotic heart disease have become the Nation's major health problems.[8]

From 1920 to 1960 the number of orphans per thousand children under age 18 dropped from 163 to 44.[9] Since 1961 the number of orphans per thousand children under age 18 rose from 44 to 48.[10] In spite of the rise in the number of orphans since 1961, the number of AFDC paternal orphans has continued to fall, because of the support for the orphaned children and widows of deceased workers under OASDHI and the resources provided by VA, both of which now represent the main sources of support in the event of a parent's death. Most children are now eligible for survivors' benefits under OASDHI and VA programs, but current income-maintenance programs for orphans represent a very large shift since 1940. The number of orphans benefiting under social insurance and VA programs has far outstripped those benefiting from public assistance, and by higher and higher margins in the last few decades. AFDC was the main bulwark against destitution among orphans in 1940, although it assisted only 91 of every thousand under age 18. The assistance program has declined from the most important income-maintenance program for orphans to the least. It now assists only 48 of every thousand orphans, while OASDHI benefits to survivors of deceased workers assist 529 of every thousand and VA payments, 230 of every thousand (see tables 6 and 7).

Table 5. Number of noninstitutionalized poor persons in the United States and number of persons receiving public assistance, 1959-1966

(In millions)

Year	Number of noninstitutionalized poor persons[1]	Number of persons receiving public assistance[2]
1959	38.9	6.8
1960	40.1	6.8
1961	38.1	7.2
1962	37.0	7.2
1963	35.3	7.3
1964	34.1	7.5
1965	[3] 35.1	7.7
1966	[4] 29.7	7.8

[1] Source: Mollie Orshansky, "Recounting the Poor--A Five-Year Review," Social Security Bulletin, April 1966, table 2, p. 24.

[2] June of each year. Source: 1966 Trend Report, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Social and Rehabilitation Service, Assistance Payments Administration, p. 29. Excludes MAA recipients of medical vendor payments only under all other programs; includes GA recipients.

[3] "Estimates of the Noninstitutionalized Population in Poverty, by Broad Age Group and by Eligibility for and Receipt of Public Assistance: 1965," U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Welfare Administration, Bureau of Family Services.

[4] Source: Mollie Orshansky, "The Shape of Poverty in 1966," Social Security Bulletin, March 1968, table 2.

A Summing Up

Since the beginning of the AFDC program, there has been a very large shift in both the absolute and the relative numbers of paternal orphans in the United States on AFDC. Orphanhood is now a fairly minor reason for the deprivation that leads to AFDC. Growth in OASDHI and VA programs for orphans and decreases in the mortality rate for fathers have been largely responsible for the decline in the number of orphaned children (and widows) on AFDC. If the conditions in 1940 had prevailed in June 1966,

Table 6. Estimated number of orphans in the United States and rate of receipt of OASDHI benefits, veterans' payments, and AFDC assistance payments, June of selected years, 1940 - 1966

Year	Estimated number of orphans in the U.S.[1] (in 000's)	Estimated rate[2]		
		OASDHI[3]	Veterans[4]	AFDC paternal orphans[5]
1940.....	3,800	5	19	91
1945.....	3,290	102	43	60
1950.....	2,900	217	103	121
1955.....	2,700	407	119	87
1960.....	2,920	514	105	69
1961.....	2,960	527	154	65
1962.....	3,068	527	172	58
1963.....	3,144	538	192	53
1964.....	3,240	544	212	50
1965.....	3,345	535	222	48
1966.....	3,455	529	230	48

[1] Estimates based on unpublished data from U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Social Security Administration.
[2] Estimated number of children under age 18 receiving benefits or payments per 1,000 orphans in the United States.
[3] Based on 1966 Trend Report, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Social and Rehabilitation Service, Assistance Payments Administration, p. 51.
[4] Based on Annual Reports for 1954 (tables 51, 53, 55, and 57), 1959 (tables 50 and 52), 1964 (tables 49 and 51), and 1966 (tables 55 and 57), Administrator of Veterans Affairs.
[5] Based on 1966 Trend Report, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Social and Rehabilitation Service, Assistance Payments Administration, p. 49. Includes children whose fathers were deceased and whose mothers may or may not have been deceased.

Table 7. Number of orphans per 1,000 children under age 18 and number of deaths per 1,000 population, for selected years, 1940 - 1966

Year	Number of orphans per 1,000 children under age 18[1]	Number of deaths per 1,000 population (age-adjusted)[2]	Number of deaths per 1,000 population in age group--	
			25-44[2]	45-64[2]
1940.....	91.8	10.8	4.0	15.3
1945.....	77.7	9.5	3.6	14.1
1950.....	60.4	8.4	2.6	13.1
1955.....	47.6	7.7	2.3	11.8
1960.....	44.4	7.6	2.2	11.8
1961.....	44.1	7.3	2.2	11.4
1962.....	44.7	7.5	2.3	11.5
1963.....	44.9	7.6	2.3	11.7
1964.....	45.5	7.4	2.3	11.5
1965.....	46.7	7.4	2.3	11.5
1966.....	48.1	([3])	([3])	([3])

[1] Based on 1966 Trend Report, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Social and Rehabilitation Service, Assistance Payments Administration, p. 51; and unpublished data from Social Security Administration.
[2] Health, Education, and Welfare Trends, 1965, part 1, p. S-8. Data for 1964 and 1965 are from Vital Statistics of the United States, 1965, vol. 2, part A, table 1-2.
[3] Data not available.

there might have been more than 600,000 paternal orphans receiving aid under AFDC instead of only about a quarter of that number.

The number of orphans under age 18 in the United States reached a low point in 1955 but has since been rising steadily. In spite of this rise, the number of AFDC paternal orphans has continued to fall, essentially because of the support provided by the two other major Federal programs when a parent dies.

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[1] *Unless otherwise indicated, "orphan" and "paternal orphan" refer to AFDC children whose fathers are deceased and whose mothers may or may not be deceased.*

[2] *Until 1950 Federal matching funds were available under AFDC for children only. In that year PL 734 authorized matching funds for one adult in the family in addition to the children. In 1962 PL 87-543 authorized matching funds for two adults in the family in addition to the children.*

[3] *Spearman's rank correlation of minus .9.*

[4] *Persons with income below the Social Security Administration's poverty index cutoff line. For a detailed description of the Administration's measures of poverty, see Social Security Bulletin, January 1965, pp. 5-11, and July 1965, pp. 3-10.*

[5] *See appendix to figure 1 for an explanation of methodology for computing "savings" in AFDC paternal orphans.*

[6] *Statistical Bulletin, Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., September 1966, pp. 5, 7.*

[7] *Statistical Bulletin, Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., August 1965, p. 1.*

[8] *Ibid., pp. 3-4.*

[9] *Cf. Social Security Bulletin, December 1955, table 1. Cf. also table 7 of this article.*

[10] *This rise should be interpreted with caution as it may be an artifact of the data due to changes in methodology used by the Social Security Administration over the years in estimating the number of orphans in the United States.*

Who Knows Where To Get Public Assistance?

OLIVER MOLES, ROBERT F. HESS, AND DANIEL FASCIONE

Most people are aware that low-income persons know less about many subjects than persons at higher income levels. However, many are not aware that this lack of knowledge extends even to the events of everyday life and decreases the opportunity for control over and satisfaction with everyday life.[1] For instance, low-income persons know less than others about the symptoms of illness and preventive measures, the cost of buying on credit, and the school resources available to their children.[2] The degree to which low-income persons may also know less about public assistance is as relevant to their well-being as knowledge of the subjects just mentioned because for them jobs are often insecure, low-paying, or unavailable.

The purpose of this article is to relate certain social and psychological characteristics of low-income persons to their knowledge of where to get public assistance. Four hypotheses were developed to explain why some low-income persons are better informed than others about public assistance, and each was tested with data from a study of the residents of low-income census tracts in Baltimore.[3] Only persons who had never received public assistance were included. Although the persons selected for the study had some means of support, circumstances such as economic recessions, broken marriages, physical handicaps, or reaching retirement age might curtail income to the point of making public assistance necessary. If so, knowing where to get public assistance would be important to them.

The four hypotheses on which the study was based and their rationale are as follows:

- Persons with higher levels of general knowledge are more likely to know where to get public assistance. This hypothesis predicts that knowledge of where to get public assistance is like other kinds of knowledge, a part of general familiarity with community resources.
- The closer persons are to needing public assistance, the more likely they are to know where to get it. That is to say, the lack of an adequate income should provide a powerful stimulus to looking for new resources. Viewed from a psychological perspective, the cognitive dissonance (that is, discrepancy between items of information) stemming from awareness of having an inadequate income should motivate persons toward taking action to resolve their discrepant cognitions in some fashion such as getting more information about public assistance.[4]
- Persons who feel less powerful to control the course of their lives know less about where to get public assistance. Similar effects of powerlessness on knowledge in other areas have been noted in several studies.[5]

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●Knowledge of where to get public assistance is related to the amount of social interaction persons have with their families, neighbors, fellow workers, and other members of society. What is important here is the socializing effect of group participation and its relation to learning where to get public assistance.

The Study Design

The data used in this study were collected for the Health and Welfare Council of the Baltimore Area in the summer of 1964 to obtain information on the experience with human services among persons living in low-income multiproblem neighborhoods selected for the city's antipoverty program. The study centered on obstacles to the use of services, as well as on the extent and nature of experience with them. The sample was selected from census tracts in which 30 percent or more of the housing units were occupied in 1960 by 1.01 or more persons per room. Individual blocks were assigned various interview quotas, depending on the actual number of overcrowded units.[6]

In all 250 heads of households were interviewed; 125 men and 125 women. However, among the women considered to be the "heads of households" some had a wage-earning man living with them. Only 156 respondents were included in this analysis because 94 of the 250 persons interviewed said they had at some time received public assistance.

Among the 156 respondents, two-thirds knew the public assistance agency by name or location. About half (53 percent) had 8 years or less of formal education; 89 percent were Negroes, and 54 percent were men. Race and sex made no statistically significant difference in the respondents' knowledge of the public assistance agency. About four-fifths of the heads of households (79 percent) were employed and two-thirds (64 percent) had an estimated total annual income of over $3,120. Many of the poorest had probably received some form of public assistance and were, therefore, excluded from the study. A very small proportion, only about 3 percent of the households, were one-parent families, and about half (49 percent) had only adults.

The Findings

Level of general knowledge.--To test the first hypothesis, the level of formal education attained and an index of knowledge about human services were used as measures of general knowledge. Knowledge about the following six topics were selected to form the index: where to get a physician; a dentist; a lawyer; family counseling; help in finding a job; and free furniture, clothing, or food. Acceptable responses were the name of a person or the location or name of an agency or service. The respondents were divided at about the median into a high-knowledge group (5-6 resources known) and a low-knowledge group (less than 5 known).

The results for the first hypothesis are presented in table 1. As expected,

Table 1. Level of knowledge and knowledge of public assistance

Measures of general level of knowledge	Percentage knowing where to get "welfare money"	Total number of persons responding
Human services		
1. Knowledge index		
low knowledge	59	82
high knowledge	74	74
X^2 = 3.65, 1 d.f., p <.05*		
2. Educational attainment		
0 - 8 grades	60	82
9 - 11 grades	67	49
12 or more grades	88	24
X^2 = 6.52, 2 d.f., p <.02		

*The chi square (X^2) test of significance is used throughout this analysis. Degrees of freedom (d.f.) appropriate for interpreting each test are indicated. The one-tailed test of significance is deemed appropriate because directional predictions were made. Wherever the probability level (p) exceeds .05 the findings are not signigicant (n.s) statistically. This is also true wherever findings are opposite to the hypotheses.

those in the "high" group were more likely to know where to get public assistance than those in the "low" group. Although 74 percent in the "high" group knew, only 59 percent in the "low" group were

informed. Sixty-seven percent of those who had completed from 9 to 11 grades and 80 percent of those who had completed high school knew, but only 60 percent of those with an 8th-grade education or less. These statistically significant results show a clear relationship between both measures of general knowledge and knowing where to get public assistance.

Even when controls were applied separately for the effects of age, sex, occupation, and income per family member, none of the relations were reversed or eliminated. Furthermore, at each level of education, those with little general knowledge tended less often to know where to get public assistance. Apparently, general knowledge of community resources helps a person know where to get public assistance regardless of his amount of education. But persons with more education and more knowledge of human service agencies were those most likely to know where to turn for economic help.

Degree of economic need.--To test the hypothesis that economic need would affect knowledge of public assistance, three items were selected as indices of economic need: weekly family income, income per family member, and a voluntary expression of economic need. The last indicator was based on answers to the open-ended question, "Is there any particular kind of help you need for yourself or other members of the family?"

As table 2 shows, weekly income per family was not significantly related to knowledge of public assistance, although the persons with the least income tended to know where to get public assistance more often than others. Three-fourths of those with family incomes of under $50 a week knew, as contrasted with only a little over half of those with weekly family incomes of $100 or more. A more nearly adequate measure of economic need is weekly income per family member. This variable is significantly related to knowledge of welfare services: 86 percent of the respondents in families with weekly incomes of $10 or less per person knew where to go for assistance, but only 48 percent knew, when the weekly per capita income was $55 or more.

Table 2. Economic need, powerlessness, and knowledge of public assistance

Measures of economic need and powerlessness	Percentage knowing where to get "welfare money"	Total number of persons responding
1. Total family income per week		
less than $50.00	74	34
$50.00-$59.00	65	20
$60.00-$99.00	68	56
$100.00-or more	56	41
$X^2 = 2.73$, 3 d.f., p is n.s.*		
2. Weekly income per family member		
$10.00 and less per family member	86	21
$10.01-$14.00	81	21
$14.01-$19.99	65	26
$20.00-$25.00	60	20
$25.01-$34.99	53	19
$35.00-$55.00	65	23
$55.01 or more	48	21
$X^2 = 10.69$, 6 d.f., $p < .05$		
3. Voluntary expression of needs		
income	91	11
all other first mentions	65	144
$X^2 = 2.10$, 1 d.f., p is n.s.		
4. Neighborhood powerlessness: family has say in neighborhood activities		
yes	83	23
no	64	132
$X^2 = 2.36$, 1 d.f., p is n.s.*		
5. Community powerlessness index		
low	76	33
high	48	21
$X^2 = 3.31$, 1 d.f., $p < .05$		

*See footnote on table 1.

The third measure of economic need was the respondent's voluntary statement that he or his family needed money. Although the results are not statistically significant, 10 out of the 11 respondents who mentioned money first among the family's needs knew where to get public assistance. Of those who mentioned other needs first only two-thirds (65 percent) knew where to get public assistance.

Thus, as table 2 shows, on all three measures of family economic need, the most needy persons tended more than others to know where to get public assistance.

Because income per family member was the best predictor, several control variables were applied to determine whether the relation between income and

knowledge of welfare can be explained by other factors. Level of education and the index of knowledge about human services did not weaken the relation. However, for small families (not more than three persons) and those without children, the relationship was almost eliminated; for families with children it was considerably strengthened. It appears that only when the family is large or has children does economic need push people toward obtaining information about public assistance.

The feeling of powerlessness.--Two measures of powerlessness were used to test the third hypothesis: the question, "Do you or any member of your family ever have any say about how things are run (in this neighborhood)?" and an index of sensed ability to obtain help from community leaders, services, and institutions.[7] Because the question was asked of only a random half of the respondents and some did not respond, the index could be constructed for only 54 respondents.

Table 2 shows that both measures of powerlessness tend to support the hypothesis, although only the index of community powerlessness is significantly related to knowledge of public assistance. Three-fourths (76 percent) of those who felt relatively powerless, but only half (48 percent) of those who did not, knew where to get aid. The two aspects of powerlessness are apparently independent of each other (data not shown). Only 15 percent felt powerful in the neighborhood; four times as many felt relatively powerful in the community. This is not surprising because the locus of power in many neighborhoods is vague compared to the very specific community power questions (see footnote 7). There were too few cases for control of extraneous variables.

Social interaction.--Several measures were used to determine the effects of social interaction on the respondents' knowledge of public assistance (see table 3).

The first measure, occupation of the head of the household, appears to bear little relation to knowledge of public assistance. Retired persons, who might be expected to have less social interaction than employed persons, were better informed than persons in most of the occupations listed. Workers in private households were the best informed, presumably because of their close association with well-informed employers. However, no overall relationship between occupation and knowledge appeared.

Younger persons tended to be informed more often than others, but a comparison of persons aged 40-59 with those over 60 shows almost no difference. The presence of a husband or wife in the home should mean more social interaction, but on this item the findings are contradictory. Respondents were better informed when the husband or wife was absent. This finding suggests that the economic need often resulting from the absence of husband or wife may be a more important influence than social interaction.

Total family size should indicate something about the amount of interaction a person is exposed to: as expected, the respondents from families of four or more were significantly more likely to know where to get public assistance than those in smaller families. The same is true for the number of children in the family--the larger the family, the more likely was the respondent to know where to get public assistance. However, when a control for income per family member was applied, the relationship was eliminated in families with higher per capita income, but it remained the same in families with lower per capita income. Economic need rather than social interaction seems to best explain the findings.

Three other measures of social interaction were also used--number of changes of residence in the previous year, church attendance, and the proportion of adults dependent on public assistance in the census tracts involved.[8] None of these proved significantly related to knowledge of public assistance, although there was a noticeable tendency for persons living in areas with high rates of dependency to know more often where to get assistance (see table 3).

These tests did not support the hypothesis that social interaction is consistently related to information about public assistance. It is possible that other forms of interaction such as contact with social agencies would have yielded different results, but the only statistically significant findings--those related to family size and the number of children--must be qualified to suggest that economic need was the real reason why the respondent was informed about public assistance.

Significance of the Findings

In some respects the findings of this study suggest that the persons most in need are those best informed about public assistance. Two-thirds of the 156 persons studied in these low-income areas who had never received public assistance knew about the welfare agency, and the proportion varied markedly with family income. Among the poorest 86 percent were informed. Nevertheless, one in seven of the most needy were uninformed. Futhermore, education plays a part in promoting knowledge of public welfare independent of economic need; poorly educated needy persons were less informed than those with more education.

Although the effects of education are primarily at the cognitive level of increasing a person's information, economic need probably acts as a driving force to make a person seek out information on economic resources. At the same time, feelings of powerlessness may lead to feelings of futility, despair, and even hostility. They probably limit a person's ability to search for the assistance he may need.

One means of reducing the sense of powerlessness may be to involve persons in community organizations in which they are able to exert some influence over the course of events. Apparently the answer is not just to give powerless persons more money, for in this study neither total family income nor per capita income was related to community powerlessness and neighborhood powerlessness (data not shown).

Table 3. Social interaction and knowledge of public assistance

Measures of social interaction	Percentage knowing where to get "welfare money"	Total number of persons responding
1. Occupation of head of household		
clerical, sales, craftsman, foreman	52	23
operatives	72	32
private household and service workers	80	20
laborers	55	20
retired	74	19
others	64	14
$X^2 = 5.84$, 5 d.f., p is n.s.*		
2. Age of respondent		
39 or less	74	75
40-59	60	55
60 or more	58	26
$X^2 = 4.35$, 2 d.f., p is n.s.		
3. Husband or wife in the home		
present	64	116
absent	81	31
$X^2 = 2.40$, 1 d.f., p is n.s.		
4. Family size		
1-3 members	56	80
4 or more	76	71
$X^2 = 5.68$, 1 d.f., $p < .01$		
5. Children 18 or under		
none	59	73
1-3	63	43
4 or more	83	40
$X^2 = 6.71$, 2 d.f., $p < .025$		
6. Number of changes of residence in previous year		
none	66	130
1 or more	68	72
$X^2 = .001$, 1 d.f., p is n.s.		
7. Church attendance		
within the previous week	66	47
before previous week	63	72
$X^2 = .035$, 1 d.f., p is n.s.		
8. Adult economic dependency rate (per 100 adults in the census tract)		
0.0-4.9	100	3
5.0-9.9	56	18
10.0-14.9	58	72
15.0-19.9	74	50
20.0-23.0	77	13
$X^2 = 4.75$, 4 d.f., p is n.s.		

*See footnote on table 1.

Many low-income persons in need of human services can only be reached by special methods. Examples of "reaching out" methods are the neighborhood information center[9] or bringing services into the neighborhood itself either through branch offices or by providing several coordinated services under one roof.[10]

Since 1964 Baltimore's Health and Welfare Council has been trying to make its services known to low-income persons

through spot announcements on radio and television, flyers distributed with utility bills and municipal paychecks, and expanded contacts with employers. The Council's Information and Referral Service now handles nearly twice as many requests for information on family, health, and welfare problems as it did in 1964. Between 1964 and 1967 the Service received 72 percent more inquiries clearly indicating need for public assistance.[11]

Special projects such as Operation Medicare Alert and Operation REASON (Responding to the Elderly's Abilities and Sickness Once Neglected) have reached thousands of needy residents of Baltimore and have resulted in many referrals to public assistance and other community services.[12] And the city's antipoverty agency has opened some 30 neighborhood centers to provide an information service for local residents along with its other services.

To make it possible for more persons in need to take advantage of services, much more needs to be done. Special methods such as those mentioned must be developed and applied to the administration and delivery of services, to making persons in the community aware of where services are and the policies of the agencies offering them, and to "reaching out" to potential users rather than waiting for them to request the service. But until special methods are designed, put into practice, and proved successful, we will continue to have needy persons who do not know where to find or how to take advantage of the programs that are meant to help them.

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[1]Genevieve Knupfer, "Portrait of the Underdog," in Reinhard Bendix and Seymour Martin Lipset, eds., Class, Status and Power, New York, Free Press of Glencoe, 1953, pp. 255-62.

[2]Lola M. Irelan, ed., Low-Income Life Styles, Washington, D.C., U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Welfare Administration, Division of Research, 1966.

[3]The Health and Welfare Council of the Baltimore Area made these data available to the authors.

[4]See Leon Festinger, A Theory of Cognitive Dissonance, Evanston, Ill., Row, Peterson, 1957.

[5]For one study and reference to others, see Melvin Seeman, "Alienation, Membership, and Political Knowledge: A Comparative Study," Public Opinion Quarterly, Fall 1966, pp. 353-67.

[6]For a report of the findings of this study, see Survey of Action Area Residents: Baltimore, Maryland, Baltimore, Health and Welfare Council of the Baltimore Area, January 1965, mimeographed.

[7]The index of powerlessness in the community was constructed by adding together each person's responses of agreement or disagreement to the following questions: 1. Politicians aren't interested in the people who live around here. 2. You can't get much help from the agencies that are supposed to help people. 3. People who work for the city are only interested in their own jobs, they don't care about people. 4. There's no use voting because it doesn't matter who gets elected.

[8]Economic dependency rates taken from Small Area Analysis of Poverty and Social Problems in Baltimore City, Baltimore, Health and Welfare Council of the Baltimore Area, November 1964, mimeographed.

[9]A good example of this method is the Citizens Advice Bureaus of Great Britain. For an analysis of the work of these bureaus and of experience in the United States along the same line, see Alfred J. Kahn, et. al., Neighborhood Information Centers, A Study and Some Proposals, New York, Columbia University School of Social Work, 1966.

[10]For a description of six neighborhood service centers and an analysis of issues involved in the operation of such centers, see Robert Perlman and David Jones, Neighborhood Service Centers, Washington, D.C., U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Welfare Administration, Office of Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Development, 1966.

[11]These statistics were taken from the 1963-1967 annual reports of the Information and Referral Service, Health and Welfare Council of the Baltimore Area, December of each year.

[12]Operation REASON, developed by the Health and Welfare Council of the Baltimore Area as demonstration project supported by the Office of Economic Opportunity is now operated by the Baltimore City Health Department. Operation Medicare Alert is described in Final Report to Community Action Agency on Operation Medicare Alert, Baltimore, Health and Welfare Council of the Baltimore Area, April 1966, mimeographed.

Rehabilitating Disabled Welfare Recipients

A Cost-Benefit Analysis

ABRAHAM S. LEVINE

A cost-benefit analysis can be simple when the economic results are considerably in excess of the cost and all that is necessary is to show that the program is worthwhile. An analysis recently made by the California State Department of Rehabilitation of a vocational rehabilitation project for disabled recipients of public assistance furnishes a good example of how simple the process can be.[1] This project extended from 1962 to 1966 and was conducted in eight counties containing almost a third of the State's welfare cases. It is one of some 30 demonstration projects supported by the Office of Research, Demonstrations, and Training, Social and Rehabilitation Service (SRS), in which rehabilitation and public welfare agencies have cooperated to rehabilitate public assistance recipients. The work of these projects is especially timely because the two Federal agencies concerned were administratively united when SRS was set up a little over a year ago, and they are now pooling their resources to better serve persons who are both disadvantaged and handicapped.

The major objective of these projects is to demonstrate the effectiveness of an integrated method of rehabilitating carefully selected recipients of public assistance. An important secondary objective of some of the projects, including the California one, was or is to determine whether this method of rehabilitation is worthwhile as a government investment.

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The California project was selected as a springboard for discussion in this article because it is representative of all the projects and its findings are fairly typical.

Another objective of the California project was to show that a significant number of disabled recipients of public assistance can be rehabilitated when they are referred early in their welfare history, carefully evaluated for employment potential, and provided the services they need to become independent again. This objective stemmed from the underlying belief that planning to help the recipient become self-supporting has to be part of welfare eligibility determination and can best be approached at the time when the family is most receptive--when it has not yet grown accustomed to dependence on public assistance.

What Was Done

The persons served in the demonstration project were mostly recipients of Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC). To identify recipients who could be referred to the project, the caseworker asked the recipient at the time of acceptance for AFDC two questions: one, to identify the recipients who were disabled; the other, to find out whether any other members of the family were disabled. Of the cases identified through these questions, 87 were later confirmed by medical examination.

A recipient whose disability hindered employment and who seemed to be eligible for rehabilitation services was referred to one of the project's nine rehabilitation counselors. The counselors used several

requirements, both administrative and substantive, as a basis for acceptance.

The administrative requirements were these: the person referred was receiving public assistance, had been a resident of California for at least a year, was at least 16 years of age, and had been referred by one of the eight county welfare offices participating in the study. The substantive requirements were that (1) the person accepted had a mental or physical condition constituting a substantial handicap to employment; (2) she appeared to have the ability to work for at least 3 years after the rehabilitation; (3) medical evidence indicated that the additional activity required by the rehabilitation program or employment would not be harmful to her; and (4) medical diagnosis and prognosis adequate to planning a reasonable vocational rehabilitation program for her had been made.

What Was Found

According to the findings of the project, 34 percent of the welfare recipients included in the project were disabled and an additional 9 percent were in families with other members, aged 16 and over, who were disabled. In 4 years the project referred 17,797 cases, of which 2,500 were accepted for services. Of the cases accepted, 513 have been closed as rehabilitated. By estimate, when all 17,797 cases referred have been closed, an additional 627 persons--making 1,140 in all--will have been rehabilitated. The average project case moved from referral to acceptance in about 3 months and required an additional 15 months for successful closure.

Lack of interest in rehabilitation and child-care problems were responsible for closure of almost 45 percent of the cases during evaluation. Lack of motivation or family problems resulted in discontinuation of services in 25 percent of the cases closed after the recipient had been accepted for service.

Welfare recipients in the project presented the same broad range of disabilities found in persons rehabilitated in the usual State vocational rehabilitation program, but in different proportions. However, only 34 percent of the persons successfully rehabilitated through the project had orthopedic disabilities, as compared with 45 percent for persons rehabilitated outside the project. Most of the difference was due to the larger number of persons in the project who had disabilities classified as psychosis, psychoneurosis, personality or behavioral disorders, and mental retardation. Over 25 percent of those successfully rehabilitated through the project fell into these categories, as compared with less than 18 percent for persons rehabilitated outside the project. Also, psychiatric-behavioral disorders were listed as secondary disabilities more frequently for the project cases than for the others.

The typical rehabilitant in the project was a 34-year-old woman who had completed 10½ years of schooling, had three dependents, and had been orthopedically disabled for 7 years when accepted. She received counseling, medical services, and 6 months of training in a special vocational school. However, the number of dependents for those rehabilitated varied from none to nine; and many different kinds of disabilities were present. No relationship was found between the type of disability and "becoming rehabilitated."

The cost of all services purchased for each successfully rehabilitated person was $744; when staff salaries, office expenses, cost of transportation, and other incidental expenses were added, the total cost for each person in the project was less than $1,200. This amount does not include welfare grants and supplemental maintenance funds contributed by the county welfare department to offset the expenses generated by the vocational rehabilitation service.

After rehabilitation 80 percent of the recipients were able to get along without welfare assistance. Typically, the welfare grants of the remaining 20 percent have been reduced. In the aggregate the reduction in welfare grants represents a monthly saving of $60,487 and an annual

savings in excess of $725,000. If these savings are extended to cover the 1,140 projected rehabilitants the annual savings in welfare grants could exceed $1,600,000. The "payback period"--the time it takes for savings in public funds to equal the amount spent in rehabilitation--was less than a year. Thus, if each rehabilitated welfare recipient worked only a year, the savings in welfare grants alone would have exceeded the cost of the project. About 80 percent of all persons rehabilitated had not returned for welfare assistance 30 months later. When applied to all persons in the project, a 30-month savings in welfare grants would be over $4,480,000.

The rehabilitated welfare recipient not only represents a direct saving in welfare cost, she also becomes a productive member of society and a potential taxpayer. The 513 recipients rehabilitated by the close of the project represented annual earnings in excess of $1,600,000. When these figures are applied to all 1,140 persons who will have been rehabilitated through the project, the annual earnings exceed $3,600,000, or more than twice the cost of the 4-year project.

What the Findings Mean

From all appearances the demonstration project was highly successful economically both for the rehabilitated person and for society. However, we do lack certain kinds of data that would make the cost-benefit analysis more useful. Primarily, we do not know how these persons would have fared without the project services. To know the answer to that question would require studying a control group. One method of making a comparison would be to use a group having the same distribution of disabilities by types, population characteristics, and welfare history as the project participants and to study what would happen to both groups over the same period. Such a control group, however, would be difficult and expensive to constitute.

A more practicable method would be to compare the income and welfare of the project participants before and after rehabilitation. Such a method was used recently to conduct a cost-benefit analysis of a year's experience with the vocational rehabilitation program by staff members of the Social and Rehabilitation Service.[2] This study used a better measure of benefits than the California demonstration project. It computed the lifetime earnings of all persons in the Nation in the rehabilitation program whose cases were closed in 1966. For every dollar spent in the program (excluding certain overhead and administrative expenses) the return in lifetime earnings was $35.70. Although this cost-benefit ratio may be inflated because not all conceivable costs were included, the return on investment is so great that no matter what cost-and-benefit assumptions are made, the cost-benefit ratio would probably be very favorable for the program as a whole.

Returning to the California project, it is probably safe to guess that, if the cost-benefit analysis were performed more rigorously, using a before-and-after comparison and an estimate of lifetime earnings, the ensuing cost-benefit ratios would be considerably in excess of 1; that is, when welfare recipients with disabilities are carefully screened and evaluated and provided with the services they need, the return to the individual recipient and to society is worthwhile.

Even though it could be argued that "creaming" took place in the California project--that only persons most likely to succeed were selected--actually a sizable number of welfare recipients who could be rehabilitated was found, even though they represent only a minority of handicapped AFDC recipients. For that proportion of handicapped AFDC mothers who are most likely to benefit from rehabilitation, the return is considerable. However, the cost-benefit ratios on persons in hardcore segments of AFDC would probably be smaller.

An example of results in a program without "creaming" can be taken from the Work Experience and Training Program conducted under Title V of the Economic

Opportunity Act of 1964, a program in which the persons trained are primarily socially and educationally disadvantaged. It would be unreasonable to expect from this program the kinds of cost-benefit ratios typically obtained from a program serving persons who have been carefully selected for ability to benefit from vocational training and rehabilitation services. Whether such selection should occur is a policy matter, and there are at least two ways of approaching the issue. We can expect persons from a less hardcore group than those served by the Work Experience and Training Program to find their way into the labor market on their own and to become self-supporting. The data we have on turnover in welfare cases indicate that this is what occurs in a significant number of cases. Really hardcore cases require a variety of social, educational, and vocational services to help them make it into the labor market. What the mix of persons to receive vocational services should be is basically a question of values and political judgment. The chief argument for services to a hardcore group should perhaps be expressed in terms other than strictly economic benefits.

An attempt to measure such changes in an AFDC mother as improved ability to function as a mother, improved self-image, rise in level of job motivation, and movement in the direction of employability has been undertaken in another project of the Office of Research, Demonstrations, and Training.[3] As we cannot expect all AFDC mothers receiving vocational training and job experience to move the entire distance from dependency to self-sufficiency, it is important to measure how far we have attained intermediate goals. Moreover, as we have reason to expect that a job-oriented program may be even more effective in socialization training than the social services usually offered, we should attempt to effect such a measurement. If this expectation proves accurate, we can argue for a work-experience and training program for hardcore persons even if the employment ratio is modest.

One of the objectives of the California project was to demonstrate that early referral of welfare recipients to a vocational rehabilitation program was more productive than referral at some later period in the recipient's welfare history. Several indirect lines of evidence pointed in that direction, but the proposition must be considered as "not proved" because no suitable control group was used.

The demonstration project was very fruitful in pointing up administrative problems in program operation, most notably what is involved in producing effective coordination of effort between rehabilitation and welfare workers.

The California project successfully showed that attempts to rehabilitate selected disabled welfare recipients was worthwhile, an inescapable conclusion despite the superficial cost-benefit analysis. In more rigorous cost-benefit analyses conducted by the Social and Rehabilitation Service, the evidence more clearly indicates that when recipients are carefully screened for those most likely to benefit, a very favorable return is obtained. However, when we dip deeper and deeper below those most likely to benefit, we can expect a progressively smaller economic return. If legislative policy directs that job-training programs really dip deeply into the hardcore segment, then a more nearly precise measure of economic benefits and an attempt to evaluate human gains become important.

Legislation requiring such training has, in fact, been enacted. The Social Security Amendments of 1967 call for a new program to enable AFDC recipients to acquire work skill and to find employment. The Work Incentive (WIN) program for which the legislation provides promises to dip progressively deeper into the barrel to reach hardcore recipients. As this happens the question of the program's worth as a governmental investment can be answered only by careful cost-benefit analyses.

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[1] *This review is based on a final report by Gordon H. Cumming, Early Referral: A Demonstration of Early Eval-*

uation of Rehabilitation Potential of Public Assistance Recipients. RD-1119, Sacramento, State of California Department of Rehabilitation, March 1967.

[2]Lawrence I. Mars, An Exploratory Cost-Benefit Analysis of Vocational Rehabilitation, Washington, D.C., U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Vocational Rehabilitation Administration, Division of Statistics and Studies, August 11, 1967.

[3]Paul Therkildsen and Philip Reno, "Cost-Benefit Evaluation of the Bernalillo County Work Experience Project," Welfare in Review, March-April 1968, pp. 1-13.

Cooperative Research NOTES

The Validity of Interviews with AFDC Mothers

Is the skepticism of some researchers about the worth of interview data from low-income persons justified? Are they right in suspecting that the interviewer, however unwittingly, biases or misunderstands the respondent; that the respondent "cons" or misunderstands the interviewer; and that the resulting data are often worthless? Or is the truth with those who believe that the interview responses of the low-income person are more likely to be accurate than those of persons at other income levels because he is less concerned about scrubbing up his image for the world?

The issue raised by these questions was the subject of a research project, *Validation Study of Responses of Low-Income People to Research Interviews*, partly supported by a grant (number 345) from the Cooperative Research and Demonstration Grants Program to the Bureau of Applied Social Research, Columbia University. The project was directed by Allen Barton, and the final report was written by Carol Weiss.

Data for the analysis were drawn from interviews conducted in 1966 as part of a study of the use of health-care services by welfare recipients in New York City. The health-care study included 1,002 Negro women who were receiving assistance under the Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) program. About half of those included in the health-care study were included in the validation study (the others did not have the characteristics necessary for the validation of responses). The interview schedule contained five factual questions selected for validation:

"Are you now getting any money from welfare? If No: Have you ever received any money from welfare? (Treated as one question.)

"Were you registered to vote in the last election--that was the election between Johnson and Goldwater? If YES: Did you vote in the election?

"For the three oldest children in school: Did (CHILD) fail any subjects on (his/her) last report card? Has (CHILD) ever been left back in school?"

Through the cooperation of welfare, school, and election officials and with much painstaking tracing and field work, responses to these questions were validated against independent records.

Errors in reports varied significantly with the topic. They occurred most frequently in response to the question concerning a child's failure of a school subject: over a third of the responses to this question were inaccurate. On the questions concerning registration and voting, errors were in the direction of overstating desirable behavior: one-third of those who reported that they had voted in the 1964 Presidential election had not. In answering the five questions, these low-income Negro mothers were as nearly accurate in their responses as higher income respondents in other studies. Their attitudes and attributes were similar to those of mothers who had actually voted. They were, in effect, the "almost" voters.

Error was specific to the topic. A respondent who was inaccurate on one question was no more likely than those who had answered it correctly to be inaccurate on subsequent questions. Apparently, no generalized trait or condition of response error appeared.

Reported and actual behavior of a sample of public assistance recipients, New York City, 1966

Item	Number responding	Responses		Percentage misreporting		
		Percentage giving affirmative responses	Percentage giving correct responses	Total	In socially desirable direction	In socially undesirable direction
Registered to vote.....	549	48	34	18	16	2
Voted in 1964 Presidential election	549	44	29	18	16	2
Child ever left back in school.....	400	42	40	22	10	12
Child failed subject on last report card.....	416	38	55	37	27	10
Received money from welfare.....	680	94	98	2	---	2

Errors in responses may have seriously affected relations between variables. For instance, the relation between residence in public housing and a child's performance in school was reversed when the accuracy of responses was checked. Data based on interview responses showed that more children living in public housing had failed a subject in school than had other children represented in the sample. But when these responses were checked against school records, the rate of failure was lower for children living in public housing.

Greater error was not related to interviewer and respondent disparity in socioeconomic status, education, and age. (Because all interviewers were women and almost all were Negroes, there was no opportunity to study the effects of sex or racial differences.) The interviewers closest in status to the respondents received more erroneous responses than other interviewers. On questions of attitude, the like-status interviewers received the most socially acceptable replies. And higher rapport between interviewer and respondent brought greater error.

To the extent that the behavior of low-income persons in a research interview is an adequate sample of their behavior in society in general, the study provides no evidence of more rejection, withdrawal, manipulation, or alienation among welfare recipients than among respondents with higher income whose interview responses have been validated by other studies.

Apparently, respondents were in error on the questions about a child's failure because they knew less about their children's school performance. But their cooperation in the interviewing was difficult to fault. Even those whom the interviewers rated as "guarded" or "hostile" were as nearly accurate in their responses as those considered cooperative. Apparently, when they approached middle-class standards the respondents tended to save face by giving answers they considered socially acceptable. The respondents with standards typical of lower class persons appeared to have answered candidly.

The results of the research emphasize the often overlooked fact that a person's behavior and his account of his behavior may differ greatly. In contrast to studies of attitudes, in which there are no right or wrong answers, studies of behavior face the possibility that responses in interviews are less satisfactory than data obtained from such other sources as official records. The results also suggest that it is important to weigh results of interview studies within the full context of the interview situation, including the characteristics of the interviewer and the respondent and the content and length of the interview schedule.

Editor's Note: Requests for copies of the complete report should be directed to the Bureau of Applied Social Research, Columbia University, 605 West 115th Street, New York, N. Y. 10025.

New Publications

Publications for which prices are listed may be ordered from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402 (25 percent discount on orders of 100 or more). Payment must accompany order. Single copies of publications for which no prices are listed are available from the issuing agency.

Social and Rehabilitation Service

Community planning in public welfare, 1968, 72 pp., 50 cents.

Conference on Inhalation of Glue Fumes and Other Substance Abuse Practices Among Adolescents. Proceedings. U.S. Office of Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Development. 1968, 140 pp.

Group counseling with delinquent youth, by Merritt Gilman and Elizabeth Gorlich. 1968, 38 pp., 30 cents (CB 459-1968).

Helping youth: a study of six community organizations, by Charles F. Grosser. 1968, 72 pp., 35 cents (JD-1006).

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Child care for working mothers, by Florence A. Ruderman. Child Welfare League of America, 44 E. 23d St., New York, N.Y. 10010. July 1968, 378 pp., $7.50.

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Differential use of social work manpower: an analysis and demonstration-study, by Robert L. Barker and Thomas L. Briggs. National Association of Social Workers, 2 Park Ave., New York, N.Y. 10016. 1968, 270 pp., $5.

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The lawbreakers: America's number one domestic problem, by Stanton M. Evans and Margaret Moore. Arlington House, 81 Centre Ave., New Rochelle, N.Y. 10801. 1968, 288 pp., $5.95.

Making democracy work: a study of neighborhood organizations. National Federation of Settlements and Neighborhood Centers, 232 Madison Ave., New York, N.Y. 10016. 1968, 114 pp., $2.50. (Study conducted by the National Federation of Settlements under contract 1344 with the Office of Economic Opportunity.)

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Patterns of local community leadership, by Linton C. Freeman. Bobbs-Merrill, 4300 W. 62d St., Indianapolis, Ind. 46206. 1968, 138 pp., $2.95. (Final report of a study conducted in Syracuse, N.Y., 1959-1961.)

Permanent poverty: an American syndrome, by Ben B. Seligman. Quadrangle Books, 180 N. Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill. 60606. 1968, 238 pp., $6.50.

Problems of adolescent girls, by James Hemming. 2d ed. Heineman, publishers, London. 1967, 184 pp., $3.25.

The psychological autopsy: a study of the terminal phase of life, by Avery D. Weisman and Robert Kastenbaum. Columbia University Press, 605 W. 115th St., Room 301, New York, N.Y. 10025. 1968, 59 pp., $2.40. (Community Mental Health Journal Monograph No. 4. Describes research supported by U.S. Public Health Service Grant MHO-1520.)

Raising your children: what behavioral scientists have discovered, by Frank R. Donovan. Thomas Y. Crowell, 201 Park Ave. South, New York, N.Y. 10003. 1968, 248 pp., $5.95.

Report to the nation on children and youth, by Ruth Stout Wright. National Committee for Children and Youth, 1145 19th St., NW., Washington, D.C. 20036. 1968, 135 pp., $2.75.

The rise of anthropological theory: a history of theories of culture, by Marvin Harris. Thomas Y. Crowell, 201 Park Ave. South, New York, N.Y. 10003. 1968, 806 pp., $16.50.

Social casework in general practice: a report on an experiment carried out in a general practice, by J. A. S. Forman and E. M. Fairbairn. Oxford University Press, London. 1968, 117 pp., $2.

Social needs and resources in local services, by Bleddyn Davies. Michael Joseph, publisher, London. 1968, 341 pp., about $10.50.

Theory in anthropology: a sourcebook, Robert A. Manners and David Kaplan, eds. Aldine Publishing Co., 320 W. Adams St., Chicago 60606. 1968, 578 pp., $12.50.

Up from poverty: new career ladders for nonprofessionals, by Frank Riessman and Hermine I. Popper. Harper and Row, 49 E. 33d St., New York, N.Y. 10016. 1968, 332 pp., $7.95.

Urban planning and social policy, Bernard J. Frieden and Robert Morris, eds. Basic Books, New York, N.Y. 10016. 1968, 459 pp., $10.

Urban research and policy planning, by Leo F. Schnore and Henry Fagin, eds. Sage Publishing Co., 275 S. Beverly Drive, Beverly Hills, Calif. 90212. 1967, 638 pp., $20.

Young people and crime, by Arthur H. Cain. The John Day Co., New York, N.Y. 10036. 1968, 154 pp., $3.95.

In the July-August 1968 issue, *Welfare in Review* erroneously listed the following publication as available free in single copies: *Preliminary statement on social work service for children in their own homes*, published by the Child Welfare League of America, 44 E. 23d St., New York, N.Y. 10010. The price of the publication is $1.50.

Program and Operating Statistics

Public Assistance in April and May 1968

April

In April 1968, 9.1 million persons received assistance in the form of maintenance payments, about 18,000 fewer than the number who received such payments in March. Seasonal improvements in economic conditions and the continued effect of the recent liberalizations in benefits under the program of old-age, survivors, disability, and health insurance were major factors in the April changes. The net decline in the number of recipients--the first in 10 months--reflected decreases of 30,200 (3.8 percent) in general assistance, 20,700 (4.6 percent) in the unemployed-parent segment of aid to families with dependent children, 16,600 (0.8 percent) in old-age assistance, and 310 (0.4 percent) in aid to the blind. In aid to families with dependent children, excluding the unemployed-parent segment, the number of recipients rose 46,000 (or 0.9 percent), and in aid to the permanently and totally disabled, the number of recipients rose 3,500 (or 0.5 percent).

The effect of seasonal employment was noticeable in the only programs that include appreciable proportions of employable persons--general assistance and the unemployed-parent segment of aid to families with dependent children. Nineteen of the 21 States aiding unemployed persons under a program of aid to families with dependent children reported decreases in the number of recipients, and three of every four States showed declines in the number receiving general assistance. In addition, sizable decreases in such programs in Montana and Utah reflected, in part, the recent settlement of the strike in the copper-mining industry.

In April State agencies closed about 17,000 cases, the same number as in March, because of the receipt of or increase in cash benefits under old-age, survivors, disability, and health insurance. Most of these closings (11,500) were in old-age assistance. An additional 5,900 cases were closed under all other programs.

Assistance payments, including vendor payments for medical care, rose $69.5 million in April to $843.6 million. Among the programs the largest increase--$66.7 million--occurred in medical assistance, mainly because of an increase of $46.4 million in New York. Money payments rose $4.7 million in aid to families with dependent children, $617,000 in aid to the permanently and totally disabled, and $42,000 in general assistance. Money payments declined by $3.7 million and $29,000 for the old-age assistance and aid to the blind programs.

New York accounted for about 70 percent of the increase in money payments in aid to families with dependent children. Its increase occurred because of a rise in expenditures for special allowances for replacement of household equipment and clothing.

Table 1. Amount of public assistance payments in the United States, by month,

Table 1. Amount of public assistance payments in the United States, by month, April 1967-April 1968[1]

Year and month	Total	Money payments 2/							Medical vendor payments 3/					
		Total	Federally aided programs					General assistance 5/	Total	Federally aided programs				General assistance 5/
			Total	Old-age assistance 4/	Aid to the blind 4/	Aid to the permanently and totally disabled 4/	Aid to families with dependent children			Total	Medical assistance 6/	Medical assistance for the aged 4/	Other	
	Amount of assistance (In thousands)													
1967														
April	$632,602	$401,623	$375,808	$140,406	$7,242	$46,024	$182,136	$25,815	$230,979	$225,417	$197,895	$5,033	$22,489	$5,562
May	625,671	403,533	377,840	140,858	7,255	46,691	183,036	25,693	222,138	217,023	188,743	5,018	23,262	5,115
June	635,454	405,494	379,649	140,563	7,255	47,254	184,577	25,845	229,960	224,697	196,721	4,649	23,327	5,263
July	629,752	408,221	382,390	141,668	7,295	47,951	185,476	25,831	221,531	217,203	190,454	6,472	20,277	4,328
August	679,318	416,861	389,058	142,132	7,348	49,057	190,521	27,803	262,457	257,309	232,030	5,023	20,256	5,148
September	673,212	423,302	394,979	141,645	7,365	49,610	196,359	28,323	249,910	245,205	223,794	5,173	16,238	4,706
October	704,775	432,314	403,457	143,640	7,400	50,575	201,845	28,857	272,461	267,259	248,896	5,013	14,333	4,217
November	717,552	436,589	407,046	144,585	7,406	51,124	203,931	29,543	280,963	276,384	258,077	5,151	13,156	4,579
December	713,495	445,510	414,689	145,425	7,474	52,054	209,736	30,821	267,985	263,296	244,796	4,920	13,580	4,688
1968														
January	759,553	454,644	422,009	145,603	7,505	52,689	216,212	32,635	304,908	300,834	281,651	5,508	13,675	4,075
February	742,380	455,226	423,011	144,748	7,436	52,828	217,999	32,215	287,154	282,153	262,849	5,460	13,844	5,001
March	774,091	455,621	422,857	140,385	7,374	52,696	222,402	32,764	318,470	314,331	294,780	5,388	14,163	4,139
April	843,572	457,286	424,480	136,732	7,345	53,313	227,090	32,806	386,286	381,155	361,513	5,332	14,310	5,131
	Percentage change from preceding month													
1967														
April	+2.0	+0.2	+0.5	-0.2	0	+1.3	+0.9	-4.1	+5.3	+5.4	+6.1	+0.1	+0.3	+2.0
May	-1.1	+.5	+.5	+.3	+.2	+1.4	+.5	-.5	-3.9	-3.7	-4.6	-.3	+3.4	-8.0
June	+1.6	+.5	+.5	-.2	0	+1.2	+.8	+.6	+3.5	+3.5	+4.2	-7.4	+.3	+2.9
July	-.9	+.7	+.7	+.8	+.5	+1.5	+.5	-.1	-3.7	-3.3	-3.2	+39.2	-13.1	-17.8
August	+7.9	+2.1	+1.7	+.3	+.7	+2.3	+2.7	+7.6	+18.5	+18.2	+21.8	-22.4	-.1	+18.9
September	-.9	+1.5	+1.5	-.3	+.2	+1.1	+3.1	+1.9	-4.8	-4.7	-3.5	+3.0	-19.8	-8.6
October	+4.7	+2.1	+2.1	+1.4	+.5	+1.9	+2.8	+1.9	+9.0	+9.0	+11.2	-3.1	-11.7	-10.4
November	+1.8	+1.0	+.9	+.7	+.1	+1.1	+1.0	+2.4	+3.1	+3.4	+3.7	+2.8	-8.2	+8.6
December	-.6	+2.0	+1.9	+.6	+.9	+1.8	+2.8	+4.3	-4.6	-4.7	-5.1	-4.5	+3.2	+2.4
1968														
January	+6.5	+2.0	+1.8	+.1	+.4	+1.2	+3.1	+5.9	+13.8	+14.3	+15.1	+12.0	+.7	-13.1
February	-2.3	+.1	+.2	-.6	-.9	+.3	+.8	-1.3	-5.8	-6.2	-6.7	-.9	+1.2	+22.7
March	+4.3	+.1	(7/)	-3.0	-.8	-.3	+2.0	+1.7	+10.9	+11.4	+12.1	-1.3	+2.3	-17.2
April	+9.0	+.4	+.4	-2.6	-.4	+1.2	+2.1	+.1	+21.2	+21.3	+22.6	-1.0	+1.0	+24.0
	Percentage change from same month of preceding year													
1968														
April	+33.3	+13.9	+13.0	-2.6	+1.4	+15.8	+24.7	+27.2	+67.2	+69.1	+82.7	+5.9	-36.4	-7.8

1/ All data subject to revision.
2/ Includes nonmedical vendor payments.
3/ Amounts represent primarily bills paid during the month and therefore are subject to fluctuations unrelated to provisions of medical services.
4/ Represents data for recipients of the specified types of assistance under separate State programs and under State programs for aid to the aged, blind, or disabled, or for such aid and medical assistance for the aged.
5/ Partly estimated. Does not include Idaho, Indiana, Kentucky, and Nebraska for all months, Puerto Rico beginning May 1967, and Nevada beginning January 1968; data not available. Percentage changes based on comparable data.
6/ Data incomplete.
7/ Decrease of less than 0.05 percent.

Table 2. Number of recipients of public assistance money payments in the United States, by month, April 1967-April 1968[1]

Year and month	Federally aided programs								General assistance 2/	
	Total	Adult programs				Aid to families with dependent children				
		Total	Old-age assistance 3/	Aid to the blind 3/	Aid to the permanently and totally disabled 3/	Families	Total recipients 4/	Children	Cases	Recipients
	Number of recipients (In thousands)									
1967										
April	7,695	2,750	2,064	83.1	602	1,193	4,945	3,720	317	687
May	7,730	2,758	2,066	83.1	609	1,202	4,973	3,739	314	675
June	7,740	2,763	2,065	83.0	615	1,208	4,977	3,744	310	664
July	7,742	2,764	2,062	82.8	618	1,212	4,978	3,745	313	678
August	7,834	2,776	2,068	82.9	625	1,232	5,058	3,803	332	726
September	7,879	2,777	2,065	82.8	629	1,244	5,102	3,838	333	729
October	7,937	2,788	2,070	82.8	636	1,258	5,148	3,871	335	735
November	8,004	2,797	2,074	82.8	640	1,273	5,207	3,907	342	758
December	8,111	2,802	2,073	82.6	646	1,297	5,309	3,986	352	782
1968										
January	8,238	2,804	2,070	82.5	651	1,326	5,434	4,074	365	817
February	8,316	2,796	2,060	82.3	654	1,346	5,520	4,132	363	798
March	8,369	2,782	2,044	81.7	656	1,365	5,587	4,180	365	792
April	8,381	2,769	2,028	81.4	660	1,374	5,612	4,203	360	762
	Percentage change from preceding month									
1967										
April	+0.6	+0.1	-0.1	-0.2	+0.8	+1.2	+0.9	+0.9	-1.9	-4.7
May	+.5	+.3	+.1	-.1	+1.1	+.8	+.5	+.5	-1.1	-1.7
June	+.1	+.1	(5/)	-.1	+.9	+.5	+.1	+.1	-1.2	-1.7
July	(6/)	(6/)	-.1	-.2	+.6	+.3	(6/)	+.1	+.7	+2.2
August	+1.2	+.4	+.3	+.1	+1.1	+1.7	+1.6	+1.5	+6.2	+7.0
September	+.6	(6/)	-.1	-.2	+.7	+1.0	+.9	+.9	+.4	+.5
October	+.7	+.4	+.2	0	+1.0	+1.1	+.9	+.9	+.7	+.8
November	+.8	+.3	+.2	0	+.7	+1.2	+1.1	+.9	+1.9	+3.1
December	+1.3	+.2	-.1	-.2	+.8	+1.9	+2.0	+2.0	+3.0	+3.2
1968										
January	+1.6	+.1	-.1	-.2	+.7	+2.2	+2.4	+2.2	+3.7	+4.5
February	+.9	-.3	-.5	-.3	+.6	+1.5	+1.6	+1.4	-.3	-2.3
March	+.6	-.5	-.8	-.8	+.4	+1.4	+1.2	+1.2	+.6	-.7
April	+.1	-.5	-.8	-.4	+.5	+.7	+.4	+.5	-1.5	-3.8
	Percentage change from same month of preceding year									
1968										
April	+8.9	+.7	-1.8	-2.1	+9.6	+15.2	+13.5	+13.0	+13.7	+11.0

1/ All data subject to revision.
2/ Partly estimated. Does not include Idaho, Indiana, Kentucky, and Nebraska for all months, Puerto Rico beginning May 1967, and Nevada beginning January 1968; data not available. Percentage changes based on comparable data.
3/ Represents data for recipients of the specified types of assistance under separate State programs and under State programs for the aged, blind, or disabled, or for such aid and medical assistance for the aged.
4/ Includes as recipients the children and 1 or both parents or 1 caretaker relative other than a parent in families in which the requirements of such adults were considered in determining the amount of assistance.
5/ Decrease of less than 0.05 percent.
6/ Increase of less than 0.05 percent.

Table 3. Old-age assistance: Recipients and payments to recipients, by State, April 1968[1]

/Excludes vendor payments for medical care and cases receiving only such payments/

State	Number of recipients	Payments to recipients		Percentage change from--			
		Total amount	Average	March 1968 in--		April 1967 in--	
				Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Total 2/.....	2,028,000	$136,732,000	$67.40	-0.8	-2.6	-1.8	-2.6
Ala.....	113,000	6,668,000	59.25	-1.5	-7.1	-.3	-2.2
Alaska 3/.....	1,400	114,000	78.95	+.7	+.4	+5.0	+16.6
Ariz.....	12,200	65[illegible],000	53.65	-.9	-1.0	-5.8	-10.9
Ark. 3/.....	62,400	3,4[illegible],000	54.75	-.3	-.1	-2.3	-10.9
Calif.....	290,000	28,707,000	99.00	-.2	-1.1	+1.0	-1.4
Colo. 2/.....	39,400	3,067,000	77.90	-.7	-.9	-4.2	-7.2
Conn.....	7,400	560,000	75.40	+.8	+.4	+19.7	+27.9
Del.....	1,800	113,000	62.90	-.4	-2.3	+5.7	+4.0
D. C.....	2,200	167,000	74.80	+.4	+2.1	+1.0	+8.2
Fla. 3/.....	71,400	3,332,000	46.65	-.7	-.5	-9.1	-14.0
Ga. 3/.....	88,500	4,426,000	50.00	-2.2	-6.9	-6.0	-.7
Guam 4/.....	220	11,600	52.50	---	---	---	---
Hawaii 3/.....	1,800	146,000	80.55	-.2	+.8	+8.2	+12.2
Idaho.....	3,600	225,000	63.45	-1.0	-2.6	-6.4	-9.3
Ill. 3/.....	38,100	2,390,000	62.70	+.2	+.6	-3.4	-3.3
Ind.....	18,700	734,000	39.25	-.2	-13.0	-.1	-16.9
Iowa.....	23,700	2,401,000	101.45	-.9	-2.9	-1.2	+63.9
Kans. 3/.....	16,400	1,419,000	86.60	-.8	+.3	-5.5	+1.0
Ky. 3/.....	60,700	3,261,000	53.70	-.2	-4.8	+2.1	-2.2
La.....	123,000	8,579,000	69.95	-.9	-5.5	-1.3	-5.9
Maine 3/.....	10,100	538,000	53.05	-.6	-1.5	+.9	-3.0
Md. 3/.....	7,700	458,000	59.30	-.8	-.8	-2.4	-.5
Mass.....	48,400	3,903,000	80.65	-.6	-1.4	-2.7	-2.2
Mich.....	38,600	2,592,000	67.10	-1.8	-3.8	-2.8	-4.6
Minn.....	24,400	1,529,000	62.55	-.7	-.5	-8.8	-4.7
Miss.....	71,800	2,595,000	36.15	-4.3	-9.4	-3.3	-9.8
Mo.....	92,400	6,343,000	68.70	-.5	-4.4	+3.0	+3.7
Mont.....	3,800	244,000	64.05	-1.0	-1.3	-4.1	-3.0
Nebr. 3/.....	8,400	475,000	56.60	-.6	-.3	-20.0	-7.6
Nev.....	2,600	179,000	70.10	0	-4.3	+3.9	-2.9
N. H.....	4,100	448,000	108.65	-1.1	-1.0	-1.1	+8.8
N. J.....	14,000	1,010,000	72.00	-.3	-.3	+3.0	-.8
N. Mex. 3/.....	9,600	521,000	54.40	+.3	(5/)	+1.2	-4.7
N. Y. 3/.....	75,300	6,979,000	92.75	+.5	-1.1	+11.0	+23.1
N. C.....	37,500	2,400,000	64.05	-3.7	-4.7	-5.0	+.6
N. Dak. 3/.....	4,200	313,000	75.30	-.1	-.9	-5.3	-6.8
Ohio.....	62,400	3,824,000	61.25	-1.6	-6.5	-14.0	-33.7
Okla. 3/.....	78,200	5,612,000	71.80	+.5	-.1	-2.7	-6.6
Oreg.....	8,900	511,000	57.60	-.3	-.6	-20.5	-10.7
Pa.....	43,000	3,031,000	70.55	-1.5	-4.2	-1.6	-7.0
P. R. 3/.....	22,400	211,000	9.40	-1.0	+.2	-10.9	-3.1
R. I. 3/.....	4,200	248,000	59.05	-1.0	+.1	-9.1	-6.6
S. C.....	21,700	950,000	43.85	-.3	-.5	-2.0	+3.6
S. Dak.....	5,000	308,000	61.55	-.2	+.2	-8.6	-9.5
Tenn.....	49,700	2,461,000	49.50	+.2	(6/)	+7.6	-.4
Tex.....	230,000	14,074,000	61.20	-.3	-.4	+.4	-.6
Utah.....	4,300	236,000	55.35	-.5	-1.7	-8.6	-15.2
Vt. 3/.....	4,300	287,000	67.35	-.4	-7.7	+1.0	+5.1
V. I.....	370	14,200	38.20	-1.1	-1.4	-8.1	-9.0
Va.....	10,900	596,000	54.90	-2.6	-5.2	-1.8	-.8
Wash.....	24,800	1,592,000	64.10	-.9	-.4	-6.6	-11.0
W. Va.....	11,400	684,000	60.00	-4.0	-7.7	-6.9	+1.9
Wis.....	16,400	1,014,000	61.80	-.9	-6.4	-6.6	-.8
Wyo.....	2,100	160,000	76.50	-.2	+1.9	-8.6	+.1

1/ All data subject to revision.
2/ Includes 3,700 recipients aged 60-64 in Colorado and payments of $333,000 to these recipients. Such payments were made without Federal participation.
3/ Represents aid to the aged under program for aid to the aged, blind, or disabled, or for such aid and medical assistance for the aged.
4/ Data for March; April data not reported.
5/ Increase of less than 0.05 percent.
6/ Decrease of less than 0.05 percent.

Table 4. Aid to the blind: Recipients and payments to recipients, by State, April 1968[1]

[Excludes vendor payments for medical care and cases receiving only such payments]

State	Number of recipients	Payments to recipients		Percentage change from--			
		Total amount	Average	March 1968 in--		April 1967 in--	
				Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Total 2/ 3/	81,400	$7,345,000	$90.25	-0.4	-0.4	-2.1	+1.4
Ala.	1,900	131,000	69.95	-.6	-1.8	+2.6	+2.3
Alaska 4/	96	9,900	103.05	(5/)	(5/)	-5.0	+14.8
Ariz.	650	45,600	70.10	-1.4	-.9	-11.2	-11.7
Ark. 4/	1,900	129,000	69.30	-.4	-.4	-2.9	-5.7
Calif. 2/	12,500	1,694,000	135.20	+.3	-.5	+.5	+3.7
Colo.	200	13,200	66.10	-2.9	-3.4	-9.9	-17.8
Conn.	250	20,500	82.45	-2.0	+.9	-5.0	-.2
Del.	330	29,100	88.20	-1.5	-3.3	-.9	+5.3
D. C.	180	16,500	89.25	-3.1	+.5	-3.1	+.8
Fla. 4/	2,400	153,000	62.35	-.2	+.1	-5.3	-6.2
Ga. 4/	3,200	193,000	60.90	-.4	-2.1	(6/)	+6.4
Guam 7/	6	290	(5/)	---	---	---	---
Hawaii 4/	76	7,500	98.55	(5/)	(5/)	(5/)	(5/)
Idaho	110	8,300	76.65	+1.9	(8/)	-1.8	-5.8
Ill. 4/	1,800	149,000	82.65	-.4	+.5	-5.7	+1.0
Ind.	1,500	94,300	63.30	-.5	-1.8	-3.6	-5.3
Iowa	1,000	112,000	107.45	-.5	-1.6	-1.0	+15.4
Kans. 4/	400	35,500	89.50	-1.5	-.4	-3.6	-1.5
Ky. 4/	2,600	184,000	70.60	-.1	-.2	+4.4	+5.1
La.	2,500	191,000	76.30	-1.0	-2.3	-.9	-.1
Maine 4/	220	15,800	72.65	+.5	-.2	-3.1	-6.1
Md. 4/	350	29,300	83.15	-.3	-.4	+4.5	+16.6
Mass.	2,400	305,000	126.35	+.5	+1.0	+7.2	+14.0
Mich.	1,400	126,000	87.15	-.4	-.6	-1.5	+4.2
Minn.	810	65,500	80.60	-.7	-.5	-5.0	+1.0
Miss.	2,300	105,000	44.65	-1.7	-3.3	-4.5	-7.0
Mo. 2/	3,900	336,000	86.90	-.4	-.1	-3.8	+4.5
Mont.	170	13,600	79.85	-.6	+.1	-7.6	-4.2
Nebr. 4/	350	30,200	85.80	-1.1	+.9	-21.6	+3.3
Nev.	160	14,900	94.70	+1.9	+5.4	0	+5.6
N. H.	230	25,800	110.35	+.4	+1.2	-4.5	-.3
N. J.	890	80,700	90.45	+1.4	+4.0	-.2	+2.3
N. Mex. 4/	370	27,700	75.45	-.8	+.9	+4.0	+6.1
N. Y. 4/	3,300	371,000	113.85	+1.0	-.2	+5.1	+14.1
N. C.	4,600	353,000	76.60	-1.2	-2.1	-.9	+3.9
N. Dak. 4/	84	6,900	82.15	(5/)	(5/)	(5/)	(5/)
Ohio	2,800	208,000	73.30	-1.4	-2.0	-5.1	-9.8
Okla. 4/	1,500	157,000	104.60	+.5	+.2	-3.1	-4.2
Oreg.	500	44,800	88.95	+.2	+1.1	+3.5	+4.9
Pa. 3/	9,300	1,018,000	109.15	-.7	+.9	-5.9	-5.0
P. R. 4/	820	7,800	9.50	-1.7	-.8	-26.7	-20.3
R. I. 4/	120	9,100	76.10	+.8	+.8	+5.3	+10.0
S. C.	1,900	111,000	58.00	-.1	+.1	+2.2	+7.2
S. Dak.	110	9,600	87.20	+1.9	+2.5	-4.3	+2.6
Tenn.	1,800	121,000	67.40	-.7	-.3	-3.3	-2.0
Tex.	4,200	311,000	73.80	-.1	-.1	-.4	-1.6
Utah	140	8,700	62.00	+1.4	-1.1	-4.8	-15.0
Vt. 4/	100	9,000	85.35	-2.8	-5.4	-2.8	+14.0
V. I.	9	380	(5/)	(5/)	(5/)	(5/)	(5/)
Va.	1,100	79,800	73.00	-.6	-3.0	-.6	+.9
Wash.	480	41,000	85.00	-1.6	-.5	-5.9	-7.0
W. Va.	610	34,400	56.55	-1.6	-3.1	-8.6	-3.0
Wis.	580	48,400	83.85	-1.4	+.9	-8.3	+3.3
Wyo.	45	3,500	(5/)	(5/)	(5/)	(5/)	(5/)

1/ All data subject to revision.
2/ Data include recipients of payments made without Federal participation and payments to these recipients as follows: California, $28,700 to 170 recipients and Missouri, $58,000 to 650 recipients.
3/ Does not include $576,000 to an estimated 7,800 recipients under State blind pension program in Pennsylvania administered under State law without Federal participation.
4/ Represents aid to the blind under program for aid to the aged, blind, or disabled, or for such aid and medical assistance for the aged.
5/ Average payment not computed on base of fewer than 50 recipients; percentage change on fewer than 100 recipients.
6/ Increase of less than 0.05 percent.
7/ Data for March; April data not reported.
8/ Decrease of less than 0.05 percent.

Table 5. Aid to the permanently and totally disabled: Recipients and payments to recipients, by State, April 1968[1]

/Excludes vendor payments for medical care and cases receiving only such payments/

State	Number of recipients	Payments to recipients		Percentage change from--			
		Total amount	Average	March 1968 in--		April 1967 in--	
				Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Total....	660,000	$53,313,000	$80.80	+0.5	+1.2	+9.6	+15.8
Ala.....	15,600	776,000	49.65	-.7	-1.5	+3.3	+13.2
Alaska 2/.....	450	44,800	98.60	+1.6	+2.6	+30.8	+67.5
Ariz.....	6,000	394,000	65.65	-.3	+2.3	+18.5	+17.7
Ark. 2/.....	11,400	705,000	61.85	+.1	+.1	+3.1	-.8
Calif.....	122,000	14,587,000	119.55	+1.2	+2.9	+17.5	+22.2
Colo.....	7,100	446,000	62.85	+.6	-.1	+2.6	+.2
Conn.....	5,100	475,000	92.80	+1.9	+.3	-5.2	+5.4
Del.....	1,000	95,200	91.50	+.6	-.6	+32.4	+33.8
D. C.....	4,200	369,000	88.25	(3/)	+.8	+8.2	+11.1
Fla. 2/.....	20,300	1,204,000	59.25	-.3	-.1	-2.7	-3.9
Ga. 2/.....	29,200	1,740,000	59.60	-.2	-1.9	+4.2	+11.6
Guam 4/.....	46	2,600	(5/)	---	---	---	---
Hawaii 2/.....	1,600	166,000	106.95	+.5	+.6	+15.0	+15.1
Idaho.....	2,700	198,000	73.80	+1.1	+1.3	+7.3	+10.6
Ill. 2/.....	32,600	2,718,000	83.40	+1.2	+1.2	+7.8	+14.4
Ind.....	3,100	148,000	47.75	+2.8	+3.1	+43.9	+47.3
Iowa.....	2,300	289,000	127.75	+1.3	+.2	+23.2	+141.0
Kans. 2/.....	5,600	647,000	115.05	+.2	+.7	+3.6	+9.4
Ky. 2/.....	14,900	1,057,000	70.75	+.6	+.6	+13.5	+14.9
La.....	22,200	1,180,000	53.15	-2.0	-2.2	+1.4	+4.7
Maine 2/.....	2,600	196,000	75.00	+1.5	+1.4	+11.8	+12.5
Md. 2/.....	12,800	1,003,000	78.05	+2.3	+3.0	+30.2	+37.9
Mass.....	14,600	1,379,000	94.50	(3/)	+2.8	+10.3	+18.9
Mich.....	19,000	1,634,000	85.85	+.8	+1.5	+21.4	+31.0
Minn.....	8,200	654,000	79.50	+.5	+1.5	+17.8	+30.5
Miss.....	21,600	964,000	44.55	-1.6	-3.4	+2.3	+.8
Mo.....	17,000	1,252,000	73.45	+.2	-1.7	+4.3	+5.2
Mont.....	1,500	118,000	77.00	+1.6	+1.4	+12.8	+13.6
Nebr. 2/.....	3,400	231,000	68.80	+1.2	-.5	+8.7	+22.4
N. H.....	690	67,500	97.70	-1.4	-2.1	+2.1	+11.0
N. J.....	9,800	881,000	90.00	+1.2	+2.4	+7.8	+11.6
N. Mex. 2/....	5,700	394,000	69.10	+2.2	+2.3	+24.2	+22.2
N. Y. 2/.....	41,000	4,240,000	103.35	+1.6	+1.1	+11.1	+24.1
N. C.....	23,200	1,614,000	69.50	-1.1	-1.4	+1.4	+6.8
N. Dak. 2/....	1,800	154,000	84.05	+.7	-1.1	+4.7	+7.8
Ohio.....	23,800	1,728,000	72.60	+1.3	+1.1	+11.9	+12.5
Okla. 2/.....	19,900	1,885,000	94.90	+.9	+.9	+6.4	+6.2
Oreg.....	5,200	409,000	78.35	-.1	(6/)	-1.5	+2.1
Pa.....	25,900	1,902,000	73.55	-.8	+1.1	+5.1	+4.2
P. R. 2/.....	12,400	117,000	9.45	+.1	+1.6	-9.3	-.1
R. I. 2/.....	3,400	278,000	81.15	+1.7	+2.9	+10.6	+16.3
S. C.....	9,300	485,000	51.90	+1.3	+1.6	+.4	+8.6
S. Dak.....	1,300	86,800	65.05	+1.6	+.5	+3.1	+4.6
Tenn.....	18,100	1,183,000	65.40	+1.1	+1.1	+14.0	+14.5
Tex.....	14,900	862,000	57.75	+2.7	+2.0	+32.4	+25.5
Utah.....	3,800	235,000	61.10	+.7	+1.7	+12.9	+11.1
Vt. 2/.....	1,500	119,000	81.30	+2.2	-1.6	+16.8	+23.4
V. I.....	55	2,300	41.15	(5/)	(5/)	(5/)	(5/)
Va.....	7,100	471,000	66.40	-1.1	-1.4	+2.7	+7.2
Wash.....	10,100	788,000	77.70	+1.2	+1.8	+9.5	+21.2
W. Va.....	6,100	335,000	54.65	-.6	-.7	+7.3	+14.7
Wis.....	5,500	343,000	61.90	+.1	+1.0	+25.7	+26.2
Wyo.....	860	62,000	72.15	0	+.5	+5.3	+6.0

1/ All data subject to revision.
2/ Represents aid to the permanently and totally disabled under program for aid to the aged, blind, or disabled, or for such aid and medical assistance for the aged.
3/ Increase of less than 0.05 percent.
4/ Data for March; April data not reported.
5/ Average payment not computed on base of fewer than 50 recipients; percentage change on fewer than 100 recipients.
6/ Decrease of less than 0.05 percent.

Table 6. Aid to families with dependent children: Recipients and payments to recipients, by State, April 1968[1]

/Excludes vendor payments for medical care and cases receiving only such payments/

State	Number of families	Number of recipients		Payments to recipients			Percentage change from--			
					Average per--		March 1968 in--		April 1967 in--	
		Total 2/	Children	Total amount	Family	Recipient	Number of recipients	Amount	Number of recipients	Amount
Total 3/...	1,374,000	5,612,000	4,203,000	$227,090,000	$165.30	$40.45	+0.4	+2.1	+13.5	+24.7
Ala.....	20,900	88,600	70,900	1,337,000	64.10	15.10	+1.1	+.6	+24.1	+47.0
Alaska.....	1,500	5,400	4,100	191,000	128.25	35.15	+.5	+1.0	+7.1	+8.2
Ariz.....	10,300	43,500	33,200	1,229,000	119.45	28.25	-.1	-.1	+.7	+.8
Ark.....	9,500	38,900	29,400	751,000	79.20	19.30	-.9	-2.3	+7.8	+6.2
Calif. 3/.....	207,000	825,000	599,000	37,698,000	181.85	45.70	+.1	-.1	+7.1	+12.3
Colo. 3/.....	14,600	56,200	42,700	2,144,000	146.35	38.15	-.9	-.3	+.6	+2.9
Conn. 3/.....	16,800	65,500	48,700	3,716,000	221.20	56.80	+.4	+4.3	+17.9	+36.2
Del. 3/.....	4,300	18,100	13,600	584,000	135.75	32.25	-1.1	-1.4	+21.9	+25.6
D. C.....	5,700	26,000	20,800	1,009,000	177.90	38.85	+.2	+.8	+9.7	+12.7
Fla.....	37,600	148,000	118,000	2,243,000	59.70	15.15	+.4	+.2	+5.1	+4.5
Ga.....	27,700	109,000	84,100	2,732,000	98.70	25.00	+.6	-.3	+14.8	+21.5
Guam 4/.....	180	980	820	36,100	195.20	36.85	---	---	---	---
Hawaii 3/.....	5,000	20,900	15,300	907,000	183.00	43.30	+1.4	(5/)	+16.5	+20.8
Idaho.....	3,300	12,400	8,900	581,000	177.15	46.85	+1.1	+1.4	+7.2	+10.4
Ill. 3/.....	64,300	295,000	229,000	13,212,000	205.35	44.75	+1.3	+.2	+15.4	+18.6
Ind.....	12,700	52,900	40,000	1,716,000	135.05	32.40	+1.2	+1.3	+9.5	+25.5
Iowa.....	13,000	50,600	36,900	2,484,000	190.50	49.10	+.7	+.1	+12.4	+28.2
Kans. 3/.....	10,000	41,600	32,200	1,816,000	181.60	43.70	-.4	+.2	+13.8	+15.7
Ky.....	27,400	108,000	78,200	3,055,000	111.40	28.35	+.8	+.8	+16.5	+19.0
La.....	31,400	139,000	107,000	3,330,000	105.95	24.05	+5.4	+6.0	+20.0	+21.1
Maine.....	6,000	22,300	16,300	658,000	109.85	29.50	-.8	-1.6	+7.7	+6.8
Md. 3/.....	27,900	112,000	85,900	4,300,000	153.95	38.55	-.3	-.4	+13.1	+19.4
Mass. 3/.....	39,300	147,000	109,000	8,087,000	205.60	55.20	+1.5	+3.3	+23.7	+29.9
Mich. 3/.....	48,000	197,000	148,000	8,908,000	185.55	45.15	+.7	+2.5	+20.3	+28.6
Minn.....	16,800	61,400	47,400	3,310,000	196.50	53.95	+.6	+1.0	+9.8	+23.5
Miss.....	24,700	101,000	82,900	854,000	34.65	8.45	+.2	-.1	+10.6	+.3
Mo.....	27,800	115,000	88,600	2,840,000	102.20	24.70	+.7	+.2	+5.0	+3.7
Mont.....	2,700	10,100	7,700	370,000	138.45	36.80	+2.4	+2.2	+9.7	+8.7
Nebr. 3/.....	6,100	24,400	18,800	897,000	148.10	30.90	-1.1	-1.1	+17.0	+46.3
Nev.....	2,200	8,400	6,500	259,000	117.35	29.95	+.4	+1.2	+18.1	+15.6
N. H.....	1,500	6,200	4,700	267,000	176.70	43.00	-.1	+.1	+10.3	+15.6
N. J.....	39,700	158,000	120,000	9,233,000	232.35	58.45	+1.4	+5.6	+22.8	+28.5
N. Mex.....	10,000	40,700	30,800	1,251,000	124.80	30.75	+1.0	+1.4	+18.6	+19.1
N. Y. 3/.....	212,000	840,000	615,000	54,637,000	257.55	65.05	+.5	+6.3	+22.4	+46.8
N. C.....	26,500	108,000	81,900	2,776,000	104.95	25.65	-.4	-.6	-1.0	+3.1
N. Dak.....	2,500	10,000	7,600	478,000	190.45	47.85	+1.8	+5.3	+9.3	+15.4
Ohio 3/.....	56,400	232,000	173,000	8,639,000	153.10	37.20	-.8	-.3	+17.2	+31.1
Okla. 3/.....	23,600	91,800	68,800	3,143,000	133.35	34.25	+.8	+.5	+6.6	+5.7
Oreg. 3/.....	11,100	43,000	30,500	1,712,000	154.80	39.85	-3.8	-3.6	+4.4	+6.4
Pa. 3/.....	73,000	312,000	229,000	12,091,000	165.65	38.75	-.4	+1.0	+16.6	+24.3
P. R.....	35,600	174,000	131,000	933,000	26.20	5.35	-.3	-.4	-3.7	+19.4
R. I. 3/.....	7,900	30,700	22,500	1,364,000	173.15	44.40	-.1	+.8	+13.3	+19.6
S. C.....	7,700	30,200	24,300	558,000	72.70	18.50	+1.9	+1.6	+20.9	+41.3
S. Dak.....	3,700	14,000	10,500	581,000	155.00	41.60	+1.0	+1.6	+7.7	+20.7
Tenn.....	24,900	98,900	76,200	2,589,000	104.05	26.15	+.3	+.4	+10.9	+10.2
Tex.....	29,600	138,000	106,000	2,833,000	95.75	20.60	+1.8	+1.4	+30.3	+25.7
Utah 3/.....	7,500	30,000	21,200	1,108,000	147.80	36.95	-1.1	+4.1	+25.9	+29.0
Vt.....	2,400	8,900	6,400	404,000	170.30	45.60	-1.5	-1.3	+28.1	+98.2
V. I.....	410	1,600	1,400	46,700	115.00	29.15	+1.7	+4.0	+13.7	+17.2
Va.....	14,700	61,100	47,000	1,872,000	127.15	30.65	+.4	+.7	+13.6	+21.6
Wash. 3/.....	19,100	72,800	51,700	3,381,000	176.85	46.45	-4.3	-2.2	+16.7	+24.7
W. Va. 3/.....	20,400	92,800	65,000	2,374,000	116.35	25.60	-2.5	-2.5	-6.0	-4.1
Wis. 3/.....	17,400	68,400	51,500	3,387,000	195.10	49.55	+1.8	+2.3	+27.3	+38.9
Wyo.....	1,300	4,700	3,600	179,000	142.00	38.20	+.9	+.5	+3.2	+7.0

1/ All data subject to revision.
2/ Includes as recipients the children and 1 or both parents or 1 caretaker relative other than a parent in families in which the requirements of such adults were considered in determining the amount of assistance.
3/ Includes data on unemployed-parent segment; see table 7.
4/ Data for March; April data not reported.
5/ Increase of less than 0.05 percent.

Table 7. Aid to families with dependent children, unemployed-parent segment: Recipients and payments to recipients, by State, April 1968[1]

Table 7. Aid to families with dependent children, unemployed-parent segment: Recipients and payments to recipients, by State, April 1968[1]

[Excludes vendor payments for medical care and cases receiving only such payments]

State	Number of families	Number of recipients		Payments to recipients			Percentage change from--			
					Average per--		March 1968 in--		April 1967 in--	
		Total 2/	Children	Total	Family	Recipient	Number of recipients	Amount	Number of recipients	Amount
Total...	75,700	424,000	285,000	$16,971,000	$224.05	$40.00	-4.6	-3.1	+5.8	+16.3
Calif.....	26,100	149,000	99,800	5,724,000	219.05	38.35	-.9	-2.3	-1.5	+3.2
Colo.....	1,100	6,600	4,300	264,000	230.70	39.85	-6.0	-5.0	-29.5	-25.2
Conn.....	550	3,000	2,000	150,000	272.20	50.15	-12.4	-10.7	-28.9	+3.5
Del.....	280	1,800	1,200	53,100	188.90	30.00	-14.5	-16.0	-5.4	-4.9
Hawaii.....	500	2,900	1,900	117,000	234.40	39.65	-.2	-.8	+30.2	+44.0
Ill.....	4,200	26,400	18,100	1,098,000	259.00	41.60	+1.2	-.4	+27.2	+28.0
Kans.....	340	2,000	1,400	76,700	226.15	37.45	-9.0	-5.1	+25.6	+29.3
Md.....	370	2,100	1,400	71,600	193.95	34.45	-33.7	-32.7	+1.6	+8.4
Mass.....	770	4,200	2,800	213,000	277.25	50.60	-3.7	-1.7	+13.4	+19.4
Mich.....	2,200	13,700	9,400	548,000	253.40	39.90	-.2	+1.0	+17.3	+21.2
Nebr.....	110	710	510	23,100	216.00	32.45	+1.3	+3.3	+53.1	+108.8
N. Y.....	17,700	90,100	61,800	4,792,000	270.40	53.20	-4.4	+.1	+11.5	+33.4
Ohio.....	3,800	22,500	15,100	793,000	210.70	35.30	-10.0	-7.8	+18.4	+35.1
Okla.....	750	4,500	3,000	146,000	194.00	32.55	-2.3	-2.8	+26.0	+28.5
Oreg.....	1,700	9,000	5,900	343,000	205.90	38.25	-14.0	-11.9	-13.5	-7.9
Pa.....	3,900	22,000	14,400	656,000	168.05	29.80	-10.2	-7.6	+25.3	+37.6
R. I.....	430	2,400	1,600	87,700	205.45	36.05	-5.7	-2.2	+29.0	+37.7
Utah.....	1,600	8,600	5,700	239,000	148.65	27.80	-7.7	+9.8	+58.7	+123.5
Wash.....	1,700	9,300	5,900	350,000	201.75	37.75	-25.0	-25.0	+4.3	+11.2
W. Va.....	6,600	37,600	25,000	983,000	149.10	26.15	-5.6	-5.7	-8.6	-5.7
Wis.....	980	5,500	3,700	242,000	247.30	43.85	-1.6	-.4	+110.6	+115.8

1/ Data for this segment of the program, shown separately here, are included in data for the total program. All data subject to revision.

2/ Includes as recipients the children and 1 or both parents or 1 caretaker relative other than a parent in families in which the requirements of such adults were considered in determining the amount of assistance.

Table 8. General assistance: Recipients and payments to recipients, by State, April 1968[1]

[Excludes vendor payments for medical care and cases receiving only such payments]

State	Number of--		Payments to recipients			Percentage change from--			
				Average per--		March 1968 in--		April 1967 in--	
	Cases	Recipients	Total amount	Case	Recipient	Number of recipients	Amount	Number of recipients	Amount
Total 2/	360,000	762,000	$32,806,000	$91.25	$43.05	-3.8	+0.1	+11.0	+27.2
Ala.	79	79	1,100	13.35	13.35	(3/)	(3/)	(3/)	(3/)
Alaska	250	830	15,000	60.80	17.95	-.4	-14.8	-11.6	+10.3
Ariz.	2,000	6,000	101,000	49.70	16.75	+.3	+1.6	+3.4	-9.9
Ark.	250	960	3,500	13.95	3.65	+17.1	+23.3	-.3	-15.6
Calif.	31,700	54,000	2,221,000	70.05	41.15	-9.1	-4.3	+12.8	+3.7
Colo.	1,200	4,100	50,700	40.75	12.30	-1.1	-12.4	-1.9	+9.3
Conn. 4/	5,800	16,500	518,000	88.75	31.35	-6.6	-2.2	+29.5	+52.9
Del.	2,000	4,000	117,000	59.40	29.50	+4.6	+3.6	+37.4	+39.9
D. C.	970	1,100	85,600	88.50	80.00	-1.8	-3.8	+3.3	+2.1
Fla. 4/	8,000	(5/)	241,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
Ga.	2,600	5,600	81,000	30.95	14.55	+13.4	+12.4	+11.0	+3.7
Guam 6/	40	63	2,700	(3/)	42.90	---	---	---	---
Hawaii	1,500	2,500	139,000	93.35	56.25	-2.6	-1.6	+23.2	+22.9
Ill.	24,800	56,200	2,381,000	95.95	42.40	-6.5	-2.1	+12.4	+25.1
Iowa 4/	3,400	8,200	131,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
Kansas	2,900	6,200	248,000	84.75	40.25	-.5	-.2	+10.7	+16.1
Ia.	6,300	6,900	326,000	51.35	46.95	-1.2	-.8	+6.8	+9.2
Maine	2,300	8,300	116,000	50.00	14.05	-1.1	-4.0	+8.9	+7.2
Md.	6,600	7,800	555,000	84.05	71.55	-4.4	-3.4	-14.2	-13.8
Mass.	9,700	21,300	921,000	95.30	43.30	-1.0	+3.0	+26.0	-25.0
Mich.	20,800	62,700	2,543,000	122.50	40.60	-6.1	-1.8	+8.4	+52.4
Minn.	6,600	20,000	633,000	96.30	31.70	-4.3	-4.4	+.6	+14.9
Miss.	1,300	1,600	24,300	18.75	15.00	-3.3	-3.3	+1.7	+2.4
Mo.	10,100	12,800	658,000	65.00	51.50	-2.2	-2.4	+3.2	+.4
Mont.	2,000	7,600	123,000	61.20	16.20	-15.9	-32.7	+95.2	+66.4
N. H.	740	2,300	60,000	80.75	26.15	-6.7	+19.2	-20.6	+1.9
N. J. 7/	12,400	37,500	1,654,000	132.95	44.10	-11.3	-5.9	-.4	+7.7
N. Mex.	260	620	10,000	38.95	16.10	+13.8	+9.5	-9.2	-46.7
N. Y.	93,700	192,000	11,968,000	127.70	62.30	+1.2	+4.5	+34.3	+60.0
N. C.	1,500	3,900	39,300	26.15	10.00	-12.8	-7.3	-17.7	-8.9
N. Dak.	330	1,400	18,700	57.10	13.65	-7.0	-8.4	-25.4	-29.9
Ohio	24,200	64,900	2,268,000	93.80	34.95	-3.0	-2.5	-2.8	+4.1
Okla.	1,100	(5/)	20,600	18.30	---	---	+5.2	---	-70.2
Oreg.	2,300	(5/)	129,000	55.35	---	---	+2.4	---	-47.4
Pa.	33,700	43,300	2,534,000	75.30	58.45	+.1	-.8	+20.7	+18.8
R. I.	3,700	10,200	298,000	80.15	29.30	+.3	+1.5	+26.1	+32.8
S. C.	760	910	29,400	38.70	32.50	-1.0	+.2	-33.6	-21.5
S. Dak.	340	1,100	14,600	42.45	13.00	-19.2	-16.8	-17.7	-7.0
Tenn.	1,900	5,300	68,600	36.05	13.00	-15.7	+39.5	+90.9	+17.2
Tex. 4/	9,800	(5/)	228,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
Utah	1,500	1,700	123,000	84.40	72.00	-4.9	+.2	+94.8	+136.6
Vt. 4/	500	(5/)	19,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
V. I.	170	180	6,900	41.40	37.60	+.5	(8/)	+4.0	+3.7
Va.	3,800	8,300	217,000	56.60	26.10	-17.7	-8.6	-3.8	+17.2
Wash.	7,900	13,000	704,000	88.95	54.25	+2.3	+12.0	+3.0	+11.1
W. Va.	1,600	2,400	76,700	48.35	31.45	-17.4	-2.5	-24.8	-12.0
Wis.	4,800	12,000	393,000	82.70	32.85	-11.3	-6.8	-2.1	+10.6
Wyo.	240	840	19,300	79.75	22.95	-31.8	-31.5	-25.8	-18.3

1/ All data subject to revision.
2/ Partly estimated; does not represent sum of State figures because totals exclude for New Jersey an estimated number of cases and persons receiving only medical care, hospitalization, and/or burial and payments for such services; recipient count includes an estimate for States not reporting such data. Excludes Idaho, Indiana, Kentucky, Nebraska, Nevada, and Puerto Rico; data not available.
3/ Average payment not computed on base of fewer than 50 recipients; percentage change on fewer than 100 recipients.
4/ Estimated.
5/ Data not available.
6/ Data for March; April data not reported.
7/ Includes an unknown number of cases and persons receiving only medical care, hospitalization, and/or burial and payments for such services.
8/ Decrease of less than 0.05 percent.

Table 9. Amount of vendor payments for medical care for recipients of public assistance, by program and State, April 1968[1]

Table 9. Amount of vendor payments for medical care for recipients of public assistance, by program and State, April 1968[1]

State	Total	Percentage change from--		Medical assistance	Medical assistance for the aged	Old-age assistance	Aid to the blind	Aid to the permanently and totally disabled	Aid to families with dependent children	General assistance 2/
		March 1968	April 1967							
Total	3/ $386,286,000	+21.2	+67.2	3/ $361,513,000	$5,332,000	$8,858,000	$242,000	$2,970,000	$2,240,000	$5,131,000
Ala.	1,536,000	+2.4	+27.0	---	560	1,395,000	5,700	135,000	230	---
Alaska 4/	198,000	-6.2	+73.7	---	---	46,600	590	40,200	---	111,000
Ariz.	169,000	+11.9	+27.1	---	1,200	168,000	---	---	---	---
Ark. 4/	1,812,000	+8.1	+16.2	---	289,000	1,003,000	24,500	394,000	101,000	---
Calif.	62,126,000	+17.6	-11.2	62,126,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
Colo.	2,403,000	+17.0	+16.1	---	5/ 1,302,000	605,000	6,300	191,000	255,000	43,800
Conn.	3,967,000	-1.1	+41.5	3,967,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
Del.	369,000	-45.0	+112.1	369,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
D. C.	8,000	-96.7	-95.1	---	(6/)	1,600	350	3,100	2,700	220
Fla. 4/	1,949,000	-9.7	+.7	---	---	1,546,000	18,100	248,000	137,000	---
Ga.	3,616,000	+1.2	+108.2	3,616,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
Guam 7/	5,000	---	---	5,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
Hawaii	973,000	-4.9	-.8	879,000	---	---	---	---	---	94,300
Idaho	615,000	+2.7	+12.6	615,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
Ill.	14,165,000	+22.1	+84.0	13,082,000	---	---	---	---	---	1,083,000
Ind.	2,649,000	-3.4	+40.4	---	377,000	1,299,000	88,900	414,000	470,000	---
Iowa	2,024,000	+9.0	+6.0	1,907,000	---	---	---	---	---	8/ 117,000
Kans.	3,387,000	+16.6	+124.5	3,387,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
Ky.	2,608,000	-20.7	-7.6	2,608,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
La.	3,670,000	-.9	+18.1	3,579,000	---	---	---	---	---	90,600
Maine	1,208,000	+41.8	+49.5	1,119,000	---	---	---	---	---	88,800
Md.	5,608,000	-1.0	+37.7	5,608,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
Mass.	19,428,000	+14.8	+89.7	19,073,000	---	---	---	---	---	355,000
Mich.	13,324,000	-3.1	+35.6	13,171,000	---	---	---	---	---	153,000
Minn.	7,868,000	+5.2	+25.4	7,621,000	---	---	---	---	---	247,000
Miss.	313,000	-2.8	+103.2	---	---	262,000	3,200	48,100	---	---
Mo.	2,837,000	+16.5	+145.4	2,837,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
Mont.	956,000	+10.0	+51.0	662,000	---	---	---	---	---	294,000
Nebr.	1,956,000	+10.8	+28.1	1,956,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
Nev.	324,000	-50.5	+72.3	324,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
N. H. 7/	278,000	---	---	278,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
N. J.	4,474,000	+1.3	+66.1	---	5/ 2,961,000	172,000	17,900	389,000	606,000	327,000
N. Mex.	1,169,000	-3.8	+54.4	1,149,000	---	---	---	---	---	19,700
N. Y.	140,627,000	+49.3	+239.9	140,627,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
N. C.	1,653,000	-5.1	+7.8	---	137,000	225,000	21,200	710,000	458,000	102,000
N. Dak.	1,012,000	+8.0	+44.4	1,001,000	---	---	---	---	---	10,600
Ohio	9,276,000	+8.3	+132.4	7,810,000	---	---	---	---	---	1,466,000
Okla.	5,401,000	+4.0	+1.5	5,401,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
Oreg.	1,578,000	+7.1	+29.7	1,487,000	---	---	---	---	---	90,900
Pa.	16,498,000	+18.8	+41.3	16,498,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
P. R.	3,630,000	-4.3	+43.6	3,630,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
R. I.	2,599,000	+6.5	+29.2	2,489,000	---	---	---	---	---	110,000
S. C.	810,000	+10.5	+25.4	---	---	589,000	31,800	150,000	31,300	8,100
S. Dak.	741,000	+1.9	+42.2	668,000	---	---	---	---	---	73,500
Tenn.	1,399,000	+2.5	+39.1	---	187,000	1,044,000	7,200	77,800	83,100	---
Tex.	12,160,000	+11.2	+184.7	12,160,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
Utah	1,005,000	+34.2	+50.9	1,005,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
Vt.	696,000	-40.8	-23.7	696,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
V. I.	(3/)	---	---	(3/)	---	---	---	---	---	---
Va.	908,000	+2.6	+29.2	---	77,100	502,000	16,100	170,000	95,400	47,600
Wash.	4,644,000	+1.5	+37.7	4,644,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
W. Va.	1,094,000	+29.5	+25.3	1,086,000	---	---	---	---	---	7,800
Wis.	12,416,000	+13.2	+102.4	12,270,000	---	---	---	---	---	146,000
Wyo.	147,000	-5.2	+20.9	103,000	---	---	---	---	---	43,700

1/ Amounts represent primarily bills paid during the month and therefore are subject to fluctuations unrelated to provisions of medical services. All data subject to revision.
2/ Data incomplete for general assistance. Some States do not report these data and for some the data represent only partial reporting.
3/ Data not reported by Virgin Islands.
4/ Except for aid to families with dependent children and general assistance, data represent payments for recipients of the specified types of assistance under program for aid to the aged, blind, or disabled or for such aid and medical assistance for the aged.
5/ Excludes small amount of money payments not subject to Federal participation.
6/ Program in operation; no payments made in April 1968.
7/ Data for March; April data not reported.
8/ Partly estimated.

Table 10. Amount of medical vendor payments for public assistance programs under the Social Security Act, by form of payment and State, April 1968[1]

State	Total	Form of medical vendor payments	
		Payments to vendors directly or through fiscal agent	Premium or per capita payments [2]
Total [3]	$381,157,000	$366,390,000	$14,767,000
Title XIX States [3]	361,514,000	350,390,000	11,124,000
Other States	19,643,000	16,000,000	3,643,000
Title XIX States			
Calif.	62,126,000	60,963,000	1,163,000
Conn.	3,967,000	3,945,000	22,400
Del.	369,000	362,000	6,800
Ga.	3,616,000	3,228,000	388,000
Guam [4]	5,000	5,000	---
Hawaii	879,000	879,000	---
Idaho	615,000	592,000	22,700
Ill.	13,082,000	13,082,000	---
Iowa	1,907,000	1,810,000	97,200
Kans.	3,387,000	3,298,000	89,000
Ky.	2,608,000	2,608,000	---
La.	3,579,000	3,579,000	---
Maine	1,119,000	1,071,000	47,900
Md.	5,608,000	5,608,000	---
Mass.	19,073,000	18,965,000	108,000
Mich.	13,171,000	13,171,000	---
Minn.	7,621,000	7,519,000	102,000
Mo.	2,837,000	2,837,000	---
Mont.	662,000	646,000	16,100
Nebr.	1,956,000	1,899,000	57,400
Nev.	324,000	324,000	---
N. H. [4]	278,000	247,000	31,800
N. Mex.	1,149,000	1,149,000	---
N. Y.	140,627,000	140,412,000	215,000
N. Dak.	1,001,000	946,000	[2] 54,800
Ohio	7,810,000	7,810,000	---
Okla.	5,401,000	1,265,000	[2] 4,136,000
Oreg.	1,487,000	1,487,000	---
Pa.	16,498,000	16,498,000	---
P. R.	3,630,000	3,630,000	---
R. I.	2,489,000	2,489,000	---
S. Dak.	668,000	647,000	20,900
Tex.	12,160,000	7,666,000	[2] 4,494,000
Utah	1,005,000	1,005,000	---
Vt.	696,000	679,000	17,100
Wash.	4,644,000	4,639,000	[2] 5,100
W. Va.	1,086,000	1,086,000	---
Wis.	12,270,000	12,241,000	28,800
Wyo.	103,000	103,000	---
Other States			
Ala.	1,536,000	1,536,000	---
Alaska	87,400	87,400	---
Ariz.	169,000	101,000	68,100
Ark.	1,812,000	1,559,000	253,000
Colo.	2,360,000	1,969,000	[2] 391,000
D. C.	7,700	7,700	---
Fla.	1,949,000	1,653,000	296,000
Ind.	2,648,000	2,352,000	[2] 297,000
Miss.	313,000	313,000	---
N. J.	4,147,000	4,087,000	60,200
N. C.	1,551,000	652,000	[2] 899,000
S. C.	803,000	735,000	67,500
Tenn.	1,399,000	188,000	[2] 1,211,000
Va.	861,000	760,000	[2] 100,000

1/ All data subject to revision..
2/ Entries represent premium payments into the Social Security Administration system for Supplementary Medical Insurance except for premium payments into an agency pooled fund by North Carolina-$899,000; Oklahoma-$3,826,000 Tennessee-$211,000; and premium payments to health-insuring agencies by Colorado- $243,000; Indiana-$219,000; North Dakota-$35,700; Texas-$3,717,000; Virginia-$51,400; and Washington-$5,100.
3/ Data not reported for Virgin Islands.
4/ Data for March; April data not reported.

Table 11. General assistance: Recipients and payments to recipients for selected cities, April 1968

/Excludes vendor payments for medical care and cases receiving only such payments/

City	Number of--		Payments to recipients			Percentage change from--			
				Average per--		March 1968 in--		April 1967 in--	
	Cases	Recipients	Total amount	Case	Recipient	Number of recipients	Amount	Number of recipients	Amount
Total, 17 cities 1/..	161,000	295,000	$17,231,000	$107.15	$58.35	-4.3	+2.6	+22.4	+39.0
Baltimore.....	5,600	6,600	476,000	84.85	71.90	-3.2	-3.1	-16.2	-16.7
Boston.....	3,900	6,200	413,000	106.90	66.25	+2.2	+7.0	+59.1	+28.9
Buffalo 2/.....	4,200	6,100	453,000	107.65	74.70	-2.6	-4.8	+5.2	+20.3
Chicago.....	15,700	33,600	1,809,000	114.90	53.90	-1.2	+1.0	+22.5	+34.8
Cincinnati 2/.....	3,600	10,400	401,000	111.45	38.60	-42.4	-2.8	-33.3	+9.0
Cleveland 2/.....	6,000	13,600	629,000	104.50	46.20	-19.4	+3.6	-20.8	+11.7
Detroit.....	(1/)	(1/)	(1/)	---	---	---	---	---	---
District of Columbia....	970	1,100	85,600	88.50	80.00	-1.8	-3.8	+3.3	+2.1
Los Angeles 2/.....	16,800	31,300	1,034,000	61.50	33.10	-14.7	-12.6	+36.1	+4.8
Milwaukee 2/.....	2,700	5,600	244,000	91.35	43.25	-5.1	+.5	+1.0	+16.9
Minneapolis.....	1,600	3,700	152,000	94.10	40.85	+2.6	+.6	(3/)	(3/)
New Orleans.....	1,000	1,100	54,000	54.15	49.70	+.5	+.3	+32.7	+33.4
New York.....	72,200	141,000	9,406,000	130.30	66.80	+2.5	+6.3	+39.9	+67.3
Philadelphia.....	10,400	15,100	858,000	82.60	56.90	+2.2	+1.1	+32.2	+32.5
Pittsburgh.....	8,500	9,600	662,000	77.90	68.80	+.1	-.8	+7.6	+5.6
Rochester.....	820	2,200	86,300	104.75	38.60	-7.5	-7.1	+26.3	+29.9
St. Louis.....	1,900	2,100	122,000	64.75	58.00	-4.9	-1.9	-.3	+5.8
San Francisco.....	4,900	6,200	346,000	70.30	55.80	+8.2	+4.8	+19.6	+36.6

1/ Data not reported for Detroit. Percentage changes based on comparable data.
2/ Data for county in which city is located.
3/ Data not reported for Minneapolis for April 1967.

Table 12. Old-age, survivors, disability, and health insurance, summary benefit data April 1968

CASH BENEFITS AWARDED AND IN CURRENT-PAYMENT STATUS

Type of beneficiary	Benefit awards		Benefits in current-payment status			Amount of benefits paid 1/ (in thousands)
	Number	Average amount	Number	Average amount	Monthly rate (in thousands)	
Total monthly beneficiaries	305,711	---	23,945,694	---	$1,996,238	$2,076,589
Retired workers and dependents	142,987	---	15,249,741	---	1,342,266	1,370,329
Retired workers	100,034	$101.94	12,095,524	$98.22	1,188,070	1,207,454
Wives and husbands 2/	27,310	48.82	2,634,066	51.01	134,356	141,424
Children 3/	15,643	41.76	520,151	38.14	19,840	21,451
Disabled workers and dependents	57,355	---	2,224,202	---	172,920	190,558
Disabled workers	26,115	114.58	1,228,513	111.58	137,082	149,711
Wives and husbands 2/	6,969	39.73	242,243	38.51	9,328	10,794
Children 3/	24,271	36.03	753,446	35.19	26,510	30,053
Survivors of deceased workers	96,784	---	5,760,458	---	453,209	487,394
Widowed mothers	10,215	78.63	492,793	74.39	36,660	39,847
Children 3/	56,084	67.52	2,423,229	71.03	172,097	183,433
Widows and widowers 4/	30,276	89.32	2,811,802	85.92	241,587	260,967
Parents	209	98.02	32,634	87.79	2,865	3,147
Persons with special age-72 benefits 5/	8,585	---	711,293	---	27,843	28,308
Primary	8,223	---	689,568	39.75	27,410	27,865
Wives	362	---	21,725	19.97	434	443
Lump-sum death payments 6/	107,425	229.88	---	---	---	23,705

1/ Exceeds monthly rate of benefits in current-payment status because of the inclusion in initial payments of amounts payable for prior months. Distribution by type of monthly benefit estimated.
2/ Includes wives under age 65 with entitled children in their care; a total of 372,000 such wives of retired and disabled workers were in current-payment status.
3/ Includes disabled persons aged 18 and over whose disability began before age 18.
4/ Includes widows and divorced wives aged 60-61 entitled under the 1965 amendments.
5/ Represents benefits authorized by Public Law 89-368(1966) for certain persons aged 72 and over who are not insured under the regular or transitional insured-status provisions of the Social Security Act.
6/ Number of lump-sum payments shown were paid on the accounts of 103,117 deceased workers; the average amount represents average per deceased worker.

Program and Operating Statistics

Public Assistance in April and May 1968

May

The 9.1 million persons who received maintenance payments under the public assistance programs in May 1968 represented a decrease of 9,000 from the April total. This decrease reflects the influence of continued seasonal improvement in employment opportunities and additional case closings because of the increase in or receipt of recently liberalized cash benefits under the program of old-age, survivors, disability, and health insurance. Among the individual public assistance programs, decreases in the number of recipients occurred in the unemployed-parent segment of aid to families with dependent children (40,200, or 9.5 percent), general assistance (12,900, or 1.7 percent), old-age assistance (5,200, or 0.3 percent), and aid to the blind (200, or 0.2 percent). In the program of aid to families with dependent children, exclusive of the unemployed-parent segment, the number of recipients rose 43,100, or 0.8 percent--the smallest monthly increase in a year. In the program of aid to the permanently and totally disabled, the number of recipients rose 5,700, or 0.9 percent.

Public assistance agencies continued to close an appreciable number of cases receiving maintenance payments (6,200) because of new or increased cash benefits received under old-age, survivors, disability, and health insurance. For March, April, and May, closings numbered about 41,000, including 25,000 cases of aged persons who had received old-age assistance and about 7,000 each for aid to the permanently and totally disabled and aid to families with dependent children.

Total payments for assistance in May, including vendor payments for medical care, amounted to $797.7 million--a decrease of $45.9 million from the April total. This decrease, like others in recent months, resulted primarily from the decrease in medical assistance payments in New York, which reported a decrease of $50.5 million in such payments in May. Nationally, money payments to recipients rose $3.9 million, reflecting mainly an increase of $3.0 million in aid to families with dependent children, an increase in which two-thirds of the States shared. However, all but one of the 21 States that aid families with children in need because of the unemployment of a parent reported decreases in that segment of the program. Total money payments rose $487,000 in aid to the permanently and totally disabled, $475,000 in general assistance, and $30,000 in aid to the blind.

Table 1. Amount of public assistance payments in the United States, by month, May 1967-May 1968[1]

Year and month	Total	Money payments 2/							Medical vendor payments 3/					
		Total	Federally aided programs					General assistance 5/	Total	Federally aided programs				General assistance 5/
			Total	Old-age assistance 4/	Aid to the blind 4/	Aid to the permanently and totally disabled 4/	Aid to families with dependent children			Total	Medical assistance 6/	Medical assistance for the aged 4/	Other	
	Amount of assistance (In thousands)													
1967														
May	$625,671	$403,533	$377,840	$140,858	$7,255	$46,691	$183,036	$25,693	$222,138	$217,023	$188,743	$5,018	$23,262	$5,115
June	635,454	405,494	379,649	140,563	7,255	47,254	184,577	25,845	229,960	224,697	196,721	4,649	23,327	5,263
July	629,752	408,221	382,390	141,668	7,295	47,951	185,476	25,831	221,531	217,203	190,454	6,472	20,277	4,328
August	679,318	416,861	389,058	142,132	7,348	49,057	190,521	27,803	262,457	257,309	232,030	5,023	20,256	5,148
September	673,212	423,302	394,979	141,645	7,365	49,610	196,359	28,323	249,910	245,205	223,794	5,173	16,238	4,706
October	704,775	432,314	403,457	143,640	7,400	50,575	201,845	28,857	272,461	267,259	248,896	5,013	14,333	4,217
November	717,552	436,589	407,046	144,585	7,406	51,124	203,931	29,543	280,963	276,384	258,077	5,151	13,156	4,579
December	713,495	445,510	414,689	145,425	7,474	52,054	209,736	30,821	267,985	263,296	244,796	4,920	13,580	4,688
1968														
January	759,553	454,644	422,009	145,603	7,505	52,689	216,212	32,635	304,908	300,834	281,651	5,508	13,675	4,075
February	742,380	455,226	423,011	144,748	7,436	52,828	217,999	32,215	287,154	282,153	262,849	5,460	13,844	5,001
March	774,091	455,621	422,857	140,385	7,374	52,696	222,402	32,764	318,470	314,331	294,780	5,388	14,163	4,139
April	843,572	457,286	424,480	136,733	7,345	53,313	227,090	32,806	386,286	381,155	361,513	5,332	14,310	5,131
May	797,692	461,160	427,879	136,662	7,375	53,800	230,042	33,281	336,530	331,479	311,193	5,675	14,611	5,051
	Percentage change from preceding month													
1967														
May	-1.1	+0.5	+0.5	+0.3	+0.2	+1.4	+0.5	-0.5	-3.9	-3.7	-4.6	-0.3	+3.4	-8.0
June	+1.6	+.5	+.5	-.2	0	+1.2	+.8	+.6	+3.5	+3.5	+4.2	-7.4	+.3	+2.9
July	-.9	+.7	+.7	+.8	+.5	+1.5	+.5	-.1	-3.7	-3.3	-3.2	+39.2	-13.1	-17.8
August	+7.9	+2.1	+1.7	+.3	+.7	+2.3	+2.7	+7.6	+18.5	+18.2	+21.8	-22.4	-.1	+18.9
September	-.9	+1.5	+1.5	-.3	+.2	+1.1	+3.1	+1.9	-4.8	-4.7	-3.5	+3.0	-19.8	-8.6
October	+4.7	+2.1	+2.1	+1.4	+.5	+1.9	+2.8	+1.9	+9.0	+9.0	+11.2	-3.1	-11.7	-10.4
November	+1.8	+1.0	+.9	+.7	+.1	+1.1	+1.0	+2.4	+3.1	+3.4	+3.7	+2.8	-8.2	+8.6
December	-.6	+2.0	+1.9	+.6	+.9	+1.8	+2.8	+4.3	-4.6	-4.7	-5.1	-4.5	+3.2	+2.4
1968														
January	+6.5	+2.0	+1.8	+.1	+.4	+1.2	+3.1	+5.9	+13.8	+14.3	+15.1	+12.0	+.7	-13.1
February	-2.3	+.1	+.2	-.6	-.9	+.3	+.8	-1.3	-5.8	-6.2	-6.7	-.9	+1.2	+22.7
March	+4.3	+.1	(7/)	-3.0	-.8	-.3	+2.0	+1.7	+10.9	+11.4	+12.1	-1.3	+2.3	-17.2
April	+9.0	+.4	+.4	-2.6	-.4	+1.2	+2.1	+.1	+21.2	+21.3	+22.6	-1.0	+1.0	+24.0
May	-5.4	+.8	+.8	-.1	+.4	+.9	+1.3	+1.4	-12.9	-13.0	-13.9	+6.4	+2.1	-1.6
	Percentage change from same month of preceding year													
1968														
May	+27.5	+14.3	+13.2	-3.0	+1.7	+15.2	+25.7	+29.6	+51.5	+52.7	+64.9	+13.1	-37.2	-1.3

1/ All data subject to revision.
2/ Includes nonmedical vendor payments.
3/ Amounts represent primarily bills paid during the month and therefore are subject to fluctuations unrelated to provisions of medical services.
4/ Represents data for recipients of the specified types of assistance under separate State programs and under State programs for aid to the aged, blind, or disabled, or for such aid and medical assistance for the aged.
5/ Partly estimated. Does not include Idaho, Indiana, Kentucky, Nebraska, and Puerto Rico for all months, and Nevada beginning January 1968; data not available. Percentage changes based on comparable data.
6/ Data incomplete.
7/ Decrease of less than 0.05 percent.

Table 2. Number of recipients of public assistance money payments in the United States, by month, May 1967-May 1968[1]

5/ Data incomplete.
7/ Decrease of less than 0.05 percent.

Table 2. Number of recipients of public assistance money payments in the United States, by month, May 1967-May 1968[1]

Year and month	Federally aided programs								General assistance 2/	
	Total	Adult programs				Aid to families with dependent children				
		Total	Old-age assistance 3/	Aid to the blind 3/	Aid to the permanently and totally disabled 3/	Families	Total recipients 4/	Children	Cases	Recipients
	Number of recipients (In thousands)									
1967										
May	7,730	2,758	2,066	83.1	609	1,202	4,973	3,739	314	675
June	7,740	2,763	2,065	83.0	615	1,208	4,977	3,744	310	664
July	7,742	2,764	2,062	82.8	618	1,212	4,978	3,745	313	678
August	7,834	2,776	2,068	82.9	625	1,232	5,058	3,803	332	726
September	7,879	2,777	2,065	82.8	629	1,244	5,102	3,838	333	729
October	7,937	2,788	2,070	82.8	636	1,258	5,148	3,871	335	735
November	8,004	2,797	2,074	82.8	640	1,273	5,207	3,907	342	758
December	8,111	2,802	2,073	82.6	646	1,297	5,309	3,986	352	782
1968										
January	8,238	2,804	2,070	82.5	651	1,326	5,434	4,074	365	817
February	8,316	2,796	2,060	82.3	654	1,346	5,520	4,132	363	798
March	8,369	2,782	2,044	81.7	656	1,365	5,587	4,180	365	792
April	8,381	2,769	2,028	81.4	660	1,374	5,612	4,203	360	762
May	8,385	2,770	2,023	81.2	666	1,380	5,615	4,209	358	749
	Percentage change from preceding month									
1967										
May	+0.5	+0.3	+0.1	-0.1	+1.1	+0.8	+0.5	+0.5	-1.1	-1.7
June	+.1	+.1	(5/)	-.1	+.9	+.5	+.1	+.1	-1.2	-1.7
July	(6/)	(6/)	-.1	-.2	+.6	+.3	(6/)	+.1	+.7	+2.2
August	+1.2	+.4	+.3	+.1	+1.1	+1.7	+1.6	+1.5	+6.2	+7.0
September	+.6	(6/)	-.1	-.2	+.7	+1.0	+.9	+.9	+.4	+.5
October	+.7	+.4	+.2	0	+1.0	+1.1	+.9	+.9	+.7	+.8
November	+.8	+.3	+.2	0	+.7	+1.2	+1.1	+.9	+1.9	+3.1
December	+1.3	+.2	-.1	-.2	+.8	+1.9	+2.0	+2.0	+3.0	+3.2
1968										
January	+1.6	+.1	-.1	-.2	+.7	+2.2	+2.4	+2.2	+3.7	+4.5
February	+.9	-.3	-.5	-.3	+.6	+1.5	+1.6	+1.4	-.3	-2.3
March	+.6	-.5	-.8	-.8	+.4	+1.4	+1.2	+1.2	+.6	-.7
April	+.1	-.5	-.8	-.4	+.5	+.7	+.4	+.5	-1.5	-3.8
May	(6/)	(6/)	-.3	-.2	+.9	+.4	+.1	+.1	-.3	-1.7
	Percentage change from same month of preceding year									
1968										
May	+8.5	+.4	-2.1	-2.2	+9.3	+14.8	+12.9	+12.6	+14.2	+10.9

1/ All data subject to revision.
2/ Partly estimated. Does not include Idaho, Indiana, Kentucky, Nebraska, and Puerto Rico for all months, and Nevada beginning January 1968; data not available. Percentage changes based on comparable data.
3/ Represents data for recipients of the specified types of assistance under separate State programs and under State programs for the aged, blind, or disabled, or for such aid and medical assistance for the aged.
4/ Includes as recipients the children and 1 or both parents or 1 caretaker relative other than a parent in families in which the requirements of such adults were considered in determining the amount of assistance.
5/ Decrease of less than 0.05 percent.
6/ Increase of less than 0.05 percent.

Table 3. Old-age assistance: Recipients and payments to recipients, by State, May 1968[1]

[Excludes vendor payments for medical care and cases receiving only such payments]

State	Number of recipients	Payments to recipients		Percentage change from--			
		Total amount	Average	April 1968 in--		May 1967 in--	
				Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Total 2/.....	2,023,000	$136,662,000	$67.55	-0.3	-0.1	-2.1	-3.0
Ala.....	113,000	6,679,000	59.35	(3/)	+.2	-.4	-2.0
Alaska 4/.....	1,500	116,000	79.40	+.6	+1.1	+5.0	+16.9
Ariz.....	12,100	651,000	53.65	-.2	-.2	-5.8	-11.0
Ark. 4/.....	62,200	3,410,000	54.80	-.3	-.2	-2.9	-11.2
Calif.....	291,000	28,939,000	99.60	+.2	+.8	+.9	-1.2
Colo. 2/.....	39,200	3,043,000	77.60	-.5	-.8	-4.6	-7.7
Conn.....	7,400	566,000	76.85	-.8	+1.1	+17.2	+26.7
Del.....	1,800	107,000	58.85	+.7	-5.7	+4.5	-4.0
D. C.....	2,200	166,000	74.80	-.6	-.6	+.2	+4.8
Fla. 4/.....	71,000	3,326,000	46.85	-.6	-.2	-9.6	-14.4
Ga. 4/.....	88,500	4,594,000	51.90	(5/)	+3.8	-6.1	+3.1
Guam.....	240	12,600	52.10	+2.6	+2.7	+21.7	-6.9
Hawaii 4/.....	1,800	151,000	81.50	+2.2	+3.4	+8.5	+13.6
Idaho 6/.....	3,600	225,000	63.45	---	---	---	---
Ill. 4/.....	38,000	2,414,000	63.50	-.3	+1.0	-3.2	-1.1
Ind.....	17,800	830,000	46.65	-4.8	+13.1	-8.5	-6.7
Iowa.....	23,700	2,394,000	101.20	-.1	-.3	-1.3	+63.0
Kans. 4/.....	16,300	1,433,000	87.80	-.4	+1.0	-5.2	+2.3
Ky. 4/.....	60,800	3,262,000	53.65	+.1	(3/)	+1.8	-2.4
La.....	122,000	8,564,000	69.90	-.2	-.2	-1.6	-6.0
Maine 4/.....	10,100	542,000	53.55	-.3	+.6	+.1	-2.6
Md. 4/.....	7,700	462,000	59.75	(3/)	+.8	-2.3	-.8
Mass.....	48,200	3,844,000	79.80	-.4	-1.5	-3.2	-3.1
Mich.....	38,200	2,567,000	67.10	-1.0	-1.0	-3.5	-5.4
Minn.....	24,200	1,513,000	62.35	-.8	-1.1	-8.8	-6.1
Miss.....	71,500	2,582,000	36.10	-.5	-.5	-4.2	-12.0
Mo.....	92,000	6,222,000	67.65	-.4	-1.9	+2.7	+1.8
Mont.....	3,700	238,000	64.10	-2.4	-2.3	-4.8	-2.8
Nebr. 4/.....	8,400	476,000	56.85	-.2	+.2	-15.5	-6.3
Nev.....	2,600	192,000	74.60	+.9	+7.3	+4.1	+3.8
N. H.....	4,100	444,000	107.25	+.4	-.9	-.9	+7.5
N. J.....	14,000	1,017,000	72.50	+.1	+.7	+2.9	-.5
N. Mex. 4/.....	9,500	518,000	54.30	-.4	-.6	+.2	-5.4
N. Y. 4/.....	75,800	7,065,000	93.15	+.7	+1.2	+11.0	+20.3
N. C.....	37,400	2,408,000	64.45	-.3	+.3	-5.4	+.5
N. Dak. 4/.....	4,100	306,000	74.30	-.8	-2.1	-5.5	-9.2
Ohio.....	61,900	3,768,000	60.90	-.9	-1.5	-14.7	-34.9
Okla. 4/.....	77,700	5,578,000	71.75	-.5	-.6	-3.5	-7.3
Oreg.....	8,800	508,000	57.45	-.3	-.6	-20.2	-11.0
Pa.....	42,900	3,017,000	70.40	-.2	-.5	-2.0	-7.2
P. R. 4/.....	22,200	210,000	9.50	-1.0	-.3	-9.5	-2.2
R. I. 4/.....	4,200	247,000	59.15	-.5	-.3	-8.3	-5.8
S. C.....	21,500	947,000	43.95	-.6	-.3	-2.2	+3.9
S. Dak.....	5,000	307,000	61.60	-.2	-.2	-9.1	-10.1
Tenn.....	50,000	2,467,000	49.40	+.5	+.2	+7.6	-.4
Tex.....	229,000	13,814,000	60.25	-.3	-1.8	+.2	-2.6
Utah.....	4,100	225,000	54.30	-2.7	-4.5	-9.9	-18.4
Vt. 4/.....	4,200	288,000	67.75	-.2	+.4	+.6	+4.5
V. I.....	380	14,400	38.40	+.8	+1.3	-6.5	-5.9
Va.....	10,900	599,000	55.15	(3/)	+.5	-1.6	(5/)
Wash.....	24,500	1,532,000	62.50	-1.3	-3.7	-7.7	-13.3
W. Va.....	11,300	689,000	60.95	-.8	+.8	-6.4	+3.0
Wis.....	16,300	1,014,000	62.05	-.4	+.1	-6.2	+.8
Wyo.....	2,100	160,000	77.05	-.5	+.2	-9.1	-.1

1/ All data subject to revision.
2/ Includes 3,700 recipients aged 60-64 in Colorado and payments of $332,000 to these recipients. Such payments were made without Federal participation.
3/ Increase of less than 0.05 percent.
4/ Represents aid to the aged under program for aid to the aged, blind, or disabled, or for such aid and medical assistance for the aged.
5/ Decrease of less than 0.05 percent.
6/ Data for April; May data not reported.

Table 4. Aid to the blind: Recipients and payments to recipients, by State, May 1968[1]

[Excludes vendor payments for medical care and cases receiving only such payments]

State	Number of recipients	Payments to recipients		Percentage change from--			
		Total amount	Average	April 1968 in--		May 1967 in--	
				Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Total 2/ 3/.....	81,200	$7,375,000	$90.80	-0.2	+0.4	-2.2	+1.7
Ala.....	1,900	131,000	70.05	-.2	(4/)	+2.1	+1.9
Alaska 5/.....	97	10,300	106.55	(6/)	(6/)	-3.0	+21.5
Ariz.....	650	45,500	70.05	0	-.1	-10.2	-11.0
Ark. 5/.....	1,900	129,000	69.25	-.6	-.6	-3.4	-6.1
Calif. 2/.....	12,500	1,725,000	138.05	-.3	+1.8	+.5	+4.7
Colo.....	200	13,400	66.00	+1.5	+1.4	-7.3	-15.8
Conn.....	250	20,600	82.50	+.4	+.5	-4.9	-1.7
Del.....	340	29,500	86.65	+3.0	+1.2	+1.8	+7.3
D. C.....	180	16,100	88.85	-2.2	-2.6	-5.2	-2.6
Fla. 5/.....	2,400	152,000	62.45	-.7	-.5	-5.6	-6.2
Ga. 5/.....	3,200	198,000	62.95	-.4	+2.9	-.3	+9.6
Guam.....	6	290	(6/)	(6/)	(6/)	(6/)	(6/)
Hawaii 5/.....	73	7,400	101.60	(6/)	(6/)	(6/)	(6/)
Idaho 7/.....	110	8,300	76.65	---	---	---	---
Ill. 5/.....	1,800	149,000	82.75	-.3	-.2	-5.6	+1.5
Ind.....	1,400	100,000	69.25	-3.1	+6.0	-8.2	+.4
Iowa.....	1,000	112,000	107.10	0	-.3	-1.1	+14.2
Kans. 5/.....	390	35,900	91.90	-1.5	+1.1	-4.2	-.7
Ky. 5/.....	2,600	184,000	70.45	(8/)	-.2	+4.3	+4.7
La.....	2,500	191,000	76.35	(8/)	+.1	-.9	+.1
Maine 5/.....	220	15,800	73.30	-.9	(8/)	-4.4	-4.8
Md. 5/.....	350	28,900	83.10	-1.1	-1.2	+3.9	+15.5
Mass.....	2,400	309,000	126.45	+1.1	+1.2	+6.9	+15.9
Mich.....	1,400	125,000	87.20	-.6	-.5	-1.8	+3.0
Minn.....	810	64,600	79.95	-.6	-1.4	-5.1	-.9
Miss.....	2,300	104,000	44.80	-.8	-.5	-5.8	-8.7
Mo. 2/.....	3,900	335,000	86.70	+.1	-.1	-3.6	+4.5
Mont.....	170	12,800	76.00	-1.2	-5.9	0	-1.9
Nebr. 5/.....	350	29,600	83.55	+.6	-2.1	-15.5	+2.6
Nev.....	150	14,800	96.25	-1.9	-.4	-.6	+3.4
N. H.....	240	26,100	110.50	+.9	+1.0	-4.1	+1.3
N. J.....	880	78,400	88.60	-.8	-2.8	-1.3	-1.7
N. Mex. 5/.....	360	27,500	75.35	-.5	-.7	+3.1	+5.2
N. Y. 5/.....	3,300	379,000	116.10	+.2	+2.1	+4.9	+18.2
N. C.....	4,600	357,000	77.50	0	+1.2	-1.2	+3.6
N. Dak. 5/.....	81	7,000	86.15	(6/)	(6/)	(6/)	(6/)
Ohio.....	2,800	206,000	72.90	-.2	-.8	-5.3	-10.3
Okla. 5/.....	1,500	154,000	104.20	-1.3	-1.7	-4.4	-5.7
Oreg.....	510	45,100	88.35	+1.2	+.5	+2.0	+1.7
Pa. 3/.....	9,300	1,005,000	107.75	(8/)	-1.2	-5.6	-6.1
P. R. 5/.....	810	7,800	9.60	-1.2	-.2	-27.4	-18.8
R. I. 5/.....	120	8,700	74.15	-2.5	-5.0	-12.0	+5.1
S. C.....	1,900	111,000	57.95	+.4	+.3	+3.1	+7.8
S. Dak.....	120	9,700	84.00	+4.5	+.7	+.9	+1.8
Tenn.....	1,800	121,000	67.25	+.4	+.1	-2.6	-1.8
Tex.....	4,200	306,000	72.90	-.6	-1.8	-.9	-3.5
Utah.....	140	8,800	61.90	+1.4	+1.3	-1.4	-7.8
Vt. 5/.....	100	9,000	85.75	0	+.5	-4.5	+10.7
V. I.....	9	380	(6/)	(6/)	(6/)	(6/)	(6/)
Va.....	1,100	81,700	75.35	-.8	+2.4	-.8	+2.6
Wash.....	490	42,500	87.10	+1.2	+3.7	-4.3	-1.8
W. Va.....	600	34,000	56.65	-1.2	-1.0	-7.7	-2.5
Wis.....	580	47,800	82.70	+.2	-1.2	-8.0	+.4
Wyo.....	44	3,300	(6/)	(6/)	(6/)	(6/)	(6/)

1/ All data subject to revision.
2/ Data include recipients of payments made without Federal participation and payments to these recipients as follows: California, $29,300 to 170 recipients and Missouri, $59,700 to 670 recipients.
3/ Does not include $580,000 to an estimated 7,800 recipients under State blind pension program in Pennsylvania administered under State Law without Federal participation.
4/ Decrease of less than 0.05 percent.
5/ Represents aid to the blind under program for aid to the aged, blind, or disabled, or for such aid and medical assistance for the aged.
6/ Average payment not computed on base of fewer than 50 recipients; percentage change on fewer than 100 recipients.
7/ Data for April; May data not reported.
8/ Increase of less than 0.05 percent.

Table 5. Aid to the permanently and totally disabled: Recipients and payments to recipients, by State, May 1968[1]

[Excludes vendor payments for medical care and cases receiving only such payments]

State	Number of recipients	Payments to recipients		Percentage change from--			
		Total amount	Average	April 1968 in--		May 1967 in--	
				Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Total.....	666,000	$53,800,000	$80.80	+0.9	+0.9	+9.3	+15.2
Ala.....	15,700	778,000	49.70	+.1	+.2	+3.1	+13.0
Alaska 2/.....	460	46,300	100.35	+1.5	+3.4	+32.5	+72.6
Ariz.....	6,000	397,000	65.75	+.6	+.8	+16.0	+15.2
Ark. 2/.....	11,400	705,000	61.80	+.2	+.1	+2.4	-1.4
Calif.....	124,000	14,567,000	117.75	+1.4	-.1	+16.7	+19.3
Colo.....	7,100	450,000	63.20	+.4	+.9	+3.3	+1.2
Conn.....	5,200	498,000	96.65	+.8	+4.9	-3.7	+10.9
Del.....	1,100	96,900	90.70	+2.7	+1.8	+33.6	+32.2
D. C.....	4,200	372,000	88.00	+1.1	+.7	+3.7	+8.5
Fla. 2/.....	20,300	1,208,000	59.40	+.1	+.4	-2.4	-3.7
Ga. 2/.....	29,300	1,801,000	61.40	+.5	+3.5	+4.1	+15.0
Guam.....	50	2,900	57.90	(3/)	(3/)	(3/)	(3/)
Hawaii 2/.....	1,500	168,000	108.30	-.1	+1.1	+13.1	+15.0
Idaho 4/.....	2,700	198,000	73.80	---	---	---	---
Ill. 2/.....	33,000	2,781,000	84.25	+1.3	+2.3	+9.0	+18.2
Ind.....	3,000	153,000	50.55	-2.3	+3.4	+29.5	+47.6
Iowa.....	2,300	295,000	126.80	+2.8	+2.1	+24.5	+140.4
Kans. 2/.....	5,600	663,000	117.75	+.1	+2.5	+3.0	+11.4
Ky. 2/.....	15,100	1,069,000	70.75	+1.1	+1.1	+13.0	+14.2
La.....	22,300	1,187,000	53.30	+.3	+.6	+.8	+4.6
Maine 2/.....	2,700	201,000	75.35	+2.3	+2.8	+13.6	+15.1
Md. 2/.....	13,000	1,020,000	78.30	+1.4	+1.7	+28.8	+35.7
Mass.....	14,800	1,409,000	95.30	+1.3	+2.2	+11.2	+19.9
Mich.....	19,300	1,665,000	86.40	+1.2	+1.9	+20.0	+29.2
Minn.....	8,300	659,000	79.70	+.5	+.8	+15.4	+27.1
Miss.....	21,700	966,000	44.55	+.3	+.3	+1.7	-2.6
Mo.....	17,200	1,259,000	73.40	+.6	+.5	+4.6	+5.3
Mont.....	1,500	119,000	77.20	+.9	+1.1	+13.8	+16.4
Nebr. 2/.....	3,400	237,000	69.60	+1.1	+2.3	+10.5	+24.3
N. H.....	690	68,600	99.60	-.3	+1.6	+3.3	+14.6
N. J.....	9,800	886,000	89.95	+.6	+.6	+8.0	+11.3
N. Mex. 2/.....	5,800	401,000	69.10	+1.8	+1.8	+24.8	+22.8
N. Y. 2/.....	41,900	4,372,000	104.40	+2.1	+3.1	+12.1	+25.0
N. C.....	23,300	1,622,000	69.65	+.2	+.5	+1.2	+6.5
N. Dak. 2/.....	1,800	155,000	84.65	+.2	+.9	+4.1	+7.2
Ohio.....	24,000	1,739,000	72.55	+.7	+.7	+11.7	+11.8
Okla. 2/.....	19,700	1,863,000	94.80	-1.0	-1.1	+3.0	+2.7
Oreg.....	5,200	403,000	77.60	-.4	-1.4	-1.5	+1.3
Pa.....	25,900	1,887,000	72.85	+.1	-.8	+3.8	+2.4
P. R. 2/.....	12,400	118,000	9.50	+.1	+.8	-12.5	+5.3
R. I. 2/.....	3,500	281,000	81.05	+1.0	+.9	+11.2	+16.6
S. C.....	9,400	491,000	52.05	+.9	+1.1	+1.4	+9.8
S. Dak.....	1,300	87,400	66.50	-1.4	+.8	+.6	+4.7
Tenn.....	18,300	1,197,000	65.45	+1.1	+1.2	+14.2	+14.5
Tex.....	15,400	867,000	56.35	+3.1	+.6	+36.3	+26.3
Utah.....	3,900	234,000	60.65	+.2	-.6	+12.5	+10.3
Vt. 2/.....	1,500	122,000	82.30	+1.6	+2.8	+17.4	+24.8
V. I.....	66	2,700	41.40	(3/)	(3/)	(3/)	(3/)
Va.....	7,100	472,000	66.65	0	+.3	+2.3	+6.7
Wash.....	10,300	813,000	78.90	+1.6	+3.2	+11.9	+25.3
W. Va.....	6,100	336,000	54.80	+.1	+.5	+7.3	+13.8
Wis.....	5,600	349,000	62.55	+.7	+1.8	+26.1	+26.9
Wyo.....	850	60,400	71.45	-1.5	-2.5	+4.7	+4.8

1/ All data subject to revision.
2/ Represents aid to the permanently and totally disabled under program for aid to the aged, blind, or disabled, or for such aid and medical assistance for the aged.
3/ Average payment not computed on base of fewer than 50 recipients; percentage change on fewer than 100 recipients.
4/ Data for April; May data not reported.

Table 6. Aid to families with dependent children: Recipients and payments to recipients, by State, May 1968[1]

/Excludes vendor payments for medical care and cases receiving only such payments/

State	Number of families	Number of recipients		Payments to recipients			Percentage change from--			
					Average per--		April 1968 in--		May 1967 in--	
		Total 2/	Children	Total amount	Family	Recipient	Number of recipients	Amount	Number of recipients	Amount
Total 3/..	1,380,000	5,615,000	4,209,000	$230,042,000	$166.70	$40.95	+0.1	+1.3	+12.9	+25.7
Ala.....	21,200	89,900	71,900	1,355,000	64.00	15.10	+1.4	+1.3	+25.4	+48.4
Alaska.....	1,500	5,500	4,200	193,000	128.45	35.25	+1.1	+1.3	+7.7	+8.9
Ariz.....	10,300	43,700	33,100	1,253,000	121.70	28.65	+.5	+1.9	+.8	+1.1
Ark.....	9,500	39,200	29,700	755,000	79.10	19.25	+.8	+.6	+8.2	+6.8
Calif. 3/....	209,000	828,000	601,000	37,785,000	181.15	45.65	+.3	+.2	+6.4	+11.0
Colo. 3/.....	14,600	55,600	42,300	2,118,000	145.60	38.10	-1.2	-1.2	+1.0	+2.8
Conn. 3/.....	17,000	66,000	49,100	3,737,000	220.10	56.65	+.8	+.6	+18.3	+36.4
Del. 3/.....	4,300	17,500	13,200	568,000	133.65	32.40	-3.1	-2.7	+19.7	+21.3
D. C.....	5,800	26,400	21,200	1,026,000	177.80	38.90	+1.5	+1.7	+10.3	+13.3
Fla.....	37,700	149,000	119,000	2,250,000	59.70	15.15	+.3	+.3	+4.7	+4.3
Ga.....	28,400	112,000	85,900	2,792,000	98.40	25.00	+2.3	+2.2	+16.8	+23.6
Guam.....	210	1,100	960	40,200	188.95	35.00	+2.3	+2.7	+38.6	+28.4
Hawaii 3/....	4,800	20,200	14,800	888,000	183.15	43.85	-3.2	-2.0	+11.6	+15.5
Idaho 4/.....	3,300	12,400	8,900	581,000	177.15	46.85	---	---	---	---
Ill. 3/.....	64,600	295,000	229,000	13,150,000	203.50	44.60	-.1	-.5	+15.3	+22.8
Ind.....	12,800	53,500	40,500	1,729,000	134.65	32.30	+1.1	+.7	+9.1	+24.2
Iowa.....	13,300	51,600	37,700	2,533,000	189.90	49.05	+2.1	+2.0	+14.8	+30.7
Kans. 3/.....	10,000	41,500	32,200	1,813,000	181.15	43.70	-.2	-.1	+14.5	+16.2
Ky.....	27,800	109,000	78,900	3,095,000	111.45	28.45	+1.0	+1.3	+15.1	+17.8
La.....	31,900	141,000	109,000	3,333,000	104.35	23.70	+1.6	+.1	+21.3	+20.9
Maine.....	6,000	22,400	16,400	662,000	109.90	29.55	+.5	+.6	+7.1	+6.4
Md. 3/.....	27,800	111,000	85,600	4,328,000	155.40	39.05	-.6	+.7	+11.9	+18.9
Mass. 3/.....	39,600	147,000	109,000	8,200,000	207.05	55.85	+.2	+1.4	+22.4	+31.0
Mich. 3/.....	48,200	198,000	148,000	8,898,000	184.55	45.05	+.2	-.1	+18.2	+27.1
Minn.....	16,800	61,300	47,400	3,295,000	195.60	53.80	-.2	-.4	+9.0	+20.5
Miss.....	24,900	102,000	86,700	862,000	34.55	8.45	+.8	+.9	+10.0	-.2
Mo.....	27,900	116,000	89,100	2,854,000	102.15	24.65	+.5	+.5	+5.5	+4.3
Mont.....	2,700	10,000	7,700	367,000	137.60	36.60	-.2	-.8	+9.3	+8.3
Nebr. 3/.....	6,100	24,600	18,900	905,000	147.80	36.85	+.5	+.9	+18.5	+17.6
Nev.....	2,200	8,500	6,600	263,000	117.55	30.85	+1.8	+1.7	+19.8	+18.3
N. H.....	1,500	6,200	4,700	266,000	175.80	42.90	(5/)	-.2	+10.6	+19.9
N. J.....	39,700	157,000	119,000	9,083,000	228.80	57.80	-.6	-1.6	+20.1	+24.1
N. Mex.....	10,100	40,900	30,900	1,257,000	124.65	30.75	+.5	+.5	+17.2	+17.5
N. Y. 3/.....	215,000	845,000	618,000	57,918,000	269.70	68.55	+.6	+6.0	+21.7	+53.8
N. C.....	26,500	108,000	82,000	2,791,000	105.20	25.75	+.1	+.5	-1.2	+3.2
N. Dak.....	2,500	9,800	7,500	452,000	184.40	46.	-1.5	-5.4	+7.2	+8.9
Ohio 3/.....	56,400	231,000	172,000	8,654,000	153.40	37.45	-.6	+.2	+16.0	+30.4
Okla. 3/.....	23,200	90,000	67,600	3,093,000	133.35	34.35	-1.9	-1.6	+3.8	+3.2
Oreg. 3/.....	10,900	42,100	29,900	1,695,000	155.40	40.30	-2.1	-1.0	+4.0	+6.4
Pa. 3/.....	72,500	308,000	227,000	11,762,000	162.35	38.20	-1.3	-2.7	+15.9	+22.1
P. R.....	35,300	173,000	130,000	924,000	26.15	5.35	-.6	-.9	-3.3	+19.8
R. I. 3/.....	8,000	31,000	22,700	1,372,000	171.90	44.30	+.9	+.6	+13.1	+20.0
S. C.....	7,800	30,800	24,800	568,000	72.40	18.40	+2.1	+1.7	+23.6	+32.4
S. Dak.....	3,700	13,900	10,500	577,000	154.55	41.45	-.3	-.7	+6.5	+19.3
Tenn.....	25,200	99,700	76,700	2,606,000	103.60	26.15	+.8	+.7	+10.8	+8.5
Tex.....	30,000	140,000	107,000	2,860,000	95.30	20.45	+1.5	+.9	+31.9	+26.9
Utah 3/.....	7,000	27,500	19,700	1,036,000	147.95	37.65	-8.2	-6.5	+16.9	+21.0
Vt.....	2,400	9,000	6,500	418,000	172.90	46.25	+1.8	+3.2	+28.7	+101.6
V. I.....	410	1,600	1,400	46,900	115.50	29.20	+.1	+.4	+12.9	+5.6
Va.....	14,700	61,100	47,100	1,875,000	127.30	30.70	+.1	+.2	+13.0	+20.6
Wash. 3/.....	18,300	67,800	48,500	3,205,000	174.80	47.30	-6.9	-5.2	+9.5	+21.9
W. Va. 3/....	20,000	90,300	63,400	2,325,000	116.25	25.75	-2.7	-2.1	+8.3	-5.9
Wis. 3/.....	17,600	69,200	52,100	3,448,000	195.60	49.85	+1.2	+1.8	+28.1	+44.3
Wyo.....	1,300	4,700	3,600	181,000	142.10	38.20	+1.0	+1.0	+4.9	+8.3

1/ All data subject to revision.
2/ Includes as recipients the children and 1 or both parents or 1 caretaker relative other than a parent in families in which the requirements of such adults were considered in determining the amount of assistance.
3/ Includes data on unemployed-parent segment; see table 7.
4/ Data for April; May data not reported.
5/ Increase of less than 0.05 percent.

Table 7. Aid to families with dependent children, unemployed-parent segment: Recipients and payments to recipients, by State, May 1968[1]

(Excludes vendor payments for medical care and cases receiving only such payments)

State	Number of families	Number of recipients		Payments to recipients			Percentage change from--			
					Average per--		April 1968 in--		May 1967 in--	
		Total 2/	Children	Total	Family	Recipient	Number of recipients	Amount	Number of recipients	Amount
Total....	68,500	384,000	259,000	$15,607,000	$227.85	$40.65	-9.5	-8.0	-1.8	+8.8
Calif.....	24,800	143,000	95,600	5,366,000	216.10	37.60	-4.4	-6.2	-7.2	-6.9
Colo.....	1,000	5,900	3,900	236,000	233.05	39.80	-10.6	-10.7	-30.6	-28.0
Conn.....	440	2,500	1,700	119,000	267.95	47.20	-16.1	-21.0	-28.0	-5.3
Del.....	210	1,300	880	39,500	189.85	30.90	-27.9	-25.6	-13.6	-10.8
Hawaii.....	440	2,600	1,700	104,000	239.40	40.90	-13.2	-10.6	+15.8	+27.3
Ill.....	3,600	22,800	15,700	945,000	260.70	41.40	-13.5	-13.9	+15.3	+20.4
Kans.....	300	1,800	1,200	68,600	229.45	37.50	-10.7	-10.5	+33.8	+43.8
Md.....	340	1,400	900	46,100	195.40	34.00	-34.7	-35.6	-27.2	-22.7
Mass.....	700	3,800	2,600	204,000	292.60	53.10	-9.1	-4.6	+6.4	+16.4
Mich.....	2,100	13,100	9,000	508,000	247.10	38.90	-5.0	-7.4	+8.1	+11.3
Nebr.....	90	600	440	19,900	221.35	33.40	-16.3	-13.8	+49.0	+142.9
N. Y.....	16,500	83,100	57,500	4,741,000	285.65	57.10	-7.8	-1.1	+6.7	+36.1
Ohio.....	3,300	19,600	13,200	696,000	213.35	35.45	-12.6	-12.2	+6.3	+21.9
Okla.....	640	3,900	2,600	127,000	196.95	32.85	-14.0	-13.2	+9.1	+11.6
Oreg.....	1,400	7,700	5,100	295,000	205.60	38.20	-14.0	-14.1	-17.5	-13.9
Pa.....	3,300	18,700	12,300	527,000	159.10	28.20	-15.1	-19.7	+17.0	+27.7
R. I.....	430	2,400	1,600	86,800	201.45	35.50	+.5	-1.0	+35.2	+44.7
Utah.....	1,200	6,400	4,300	185,000	156.15	28.80	-25.4	-22.6	+28.4	+76.4
Wash.....	720	3,700	2,300	148,000	205.85	40.20	-60.3	-57.7	-49.9	-40.7
W. Va.....	6,100	34,800	23,200	912,000	149.65	26.25	-7.5	-7.2	-14.5	-11.6
Wis.....	940	5,300	3,500	234,000	248.50	44.30	-4.2	-3.2	+112.1	+131.7

1/ Data for this segment of the program, shown separtely here, are included in data for the total program. All data subject to revision.

2/ Includes as recipients the children and 1 or both parents or 1 caretaker relative other than a parent in families in which the requirements of such adults were considered in determining the amount of assistance.

Table 8. General assistance: Recipients and payments to recipients, by State, May 1968[1]

[Excludes vendor payments for medical care and cases receiving only such payments]

State	Number of--		Payments to recipients			Percentage change from--			
				Average per--		April 1968 in--		May 1967 in--	
	Cases	Recipients	Total amount	Case	Recipient	Number of recipients	Amount	Number of recipients	Amount
Total 2/	358,000	749,000	$33,281,000	$92.85	$44.40	-1.7	+1.4	+10.9	+29.6
Ala.	72	72	940	13.00	13.00	(3/)	(3/)	(3/)	(3/)
Alaska	200	700	12,800	62.95	18.35	-16.2	-14.2	+12.7	-18.9
Ariz.	2,100	6,100	107,000	50.95	17.60	+1.5	+6.5	+9.3	-.6
Ark.	250	910	3,600	14.40	3.90	-5.4	+1.1	-20.1	-17.6
Calif.	33,500	56,500	2,398,000	71.65	42.45	+4.7	+8.0	+25.4	+6.0
Colo.	1,100	3,400	46,000	42.90	13.50	-17.5	-9.3	-10.2	+7.1
Conn. 4/	5,800	16,700	506,000	86.55	30.30	+.9	-2.4	+29.7	+40.2
Del.	2,000	4,100	117,000	59.70	28.35	+4.8	+.6	+41.1	+38.1
D. C.	1,100	1,200	85,600	79.20	70.05	+14.1	(5/)	+13.4	-2.2
Fla. 4/	8,100	(6/)	247,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
Ga.	2,000	5,400	84,600	41.55	15.75	-3.3	+4.6	+5.2	+11.9
Guam	46	60	2,800	(3/)	46.40	(3/)	(3/)	(3/)	(3/)
Hawaii	1,500	2,500	138,000	93.95	55.20	+1.0	-.9	+20.3	+18.6
Ill.	24,400	53,700	2,344,000	96.10	43.65	-4.4	-1.6	+7.6	+23.6
Iowa 4/	2,900	6,600	122,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
Kans.	2,800	6,000	246,000	86.50	41.15	-2.8	-.7	+14.9	+22.7
La.	6,500	7,100	333,000	51.50	47.05	+2.0	+2.2	+9.0	+11.6
Maine	2,300	7,700	101,000	44.20	13.15	-7.0	-13.2	+1.2	-6.9
Md.	6,600	7,800	559,000	84.85	71.25	+1.1	+.7	-10.9	-11.1
Mass.	10,000	21,400	961,000	96.20	44.95	+.6	+4.4	+27.6	+30.2
Mich.	19,800	58,800	2,412,000	121.55	41.00	-6.1	-5.1	+6.8	+23.7
Minn.	6,300	18,700	591,000	93.55	31.60	-6.3	-6.6	+6.3	+21.4
Miss.	1,300	1,600	24,700	19.00	15.25	+.1	+1.6	+1.8	+4.3
Mo.	10,300	12,800	669,000	65.10	52.40	-.1	+1.6	+3.8	+1.4
Mont.	1,100	3,700	68,700	63.10	18.60	-51.3	-44.1	+12.7	+10.5
N. H.	730	2,400	46,200	63.00	19.50	+3.3	-23.0	-11.1	-14.7
N. J. 7/	12,100	36,200	1,543,000	127.70	42.60	-3.4	-6.7	+3.5	+40.3
N. Mex.	240	570	8,900	37.10	15.55	-7.9	-11.1	-16.4	-52.6
N. Y.	95,500	196,000	12,664,000	132.55	64.50	+2.2	+5.8	+34.5	+65.7
N. C.	1,700	4,200	45,400	27.45	10.70	+7.9	+15.3	-12.7	-8.5
N. Dak.	280	1,100	15,900	56.60	14.65	-21.2	-15.4	-41.2	-25.8
Ohio	23,200	61,500	2,182,000	94.00	35.45	-5.2	-3.8	-11.3	-2.9
Okla.	1,100	(6/)	19,700	18.45	---	---	-4.4	---	-73.5
Oreg.	2,300	(6/)	121,000	53.30	---	---	-6.2	---	-48.0
Pa.	33,700	43,600	2,531,000	75.05	58.05	+.6	-.1	+22.5	+21.4
R. I.	4,100	11,500	339,000	82.35	29.60	+12.7	+13.9	+26.5	+54.5
S. C.	790	930	30,800	38.85	32.95	+3.1	+4.6	-31.4	-17.3
S. Dak.	300	910	10,300	34.55	11.35	-19.3	-29.6	-6.9	-1.7
Tenn.	1,400	3,700	47,100	33.25	12.70	-29.6	-31.3	+42.9	-17.5
Tex. 4/	9,800	(6/)	228,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
Utah	1,300	1,600	107,000	81.15	69.00	-9.1	-12.8	+101.7	+138.2
Vt. 4/	400	(6/)	17,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
V. I.	160	180	6,700	42.00	37.75	-3.8	-3.4	+8.6	+11.5
Va.	4,000	8,500	227,000	56.60	26.60	+2.8	+4.8	+2.8	+24.9
Wash.	7,900	13,500	720,000	90.90	53.20	+4.3	+2.4	+14.6	+17.6
W. Va.	1,600	2,600	78,000	48.40	30.05	+6.4	+1.7	-22.2	-6.4
Wis.	4,600	11,500	381,000	82.80	33.25	-4.2	-3.1	+7.2	+24.0
Wyo.	190	630	14,700	76.90	23.20	-24.8	-23.9	-26.8	-11.5

1/ All data subject to revision.
2/ Partly estimated; does not represent sum of State figures because totals exclude for New Jersey an estimated number of cases and persons receiving only medical care, hospitalization, and/or burial and payments for such services; recipient count includes an estimate for States not reporting such data. Excludes Idaho, Indiana, Kentucky, Nebraska, Nevada, and Puerto Rico; data not available.
3/ Average payment not computed on base of fewer than 50 recipients; percentage change on fewer than 100 recipients.
4/ Estimated.
5/ Decrease of less than 0.05 percent.
6/ Data not available.
7/ Includes an unknown number of cases and persons receiving only medical care, hospitalization, and/or burial and payments for such services.

Table 9. Amount of vendor payments for medical care for recipients of public assistance, by program and State, May 1968[1]

State	Total	Percentage change from--		Medical assistance	Medical assistance for the aged	Old-age assistance	Aid to the blind	Aid to the permanently and totally disabled	Aid to families with dependent children	General assistance 2/
		April 1968	May 1967							
Total	3/ $336,530,000	-12.9	+51.5	3/ $311,193,000	$5,675,000	$8,994,000	$241,000	$3,115,000	$2,261,000	$5,051,000
Ala.	1,550,000	+.9	+30.7	---	520	1,408,000	5,300	136,000	59	---
Alaska 4/	158,000	-20.2	+165.1	---	---	38,600	900	31,100	---	87,600
Ariz.	163,000	-3.6	+41.7	---	1,300	162,000	---	---	---	---
Ark. 4/	1,803,000	-.5	+18.5	---	316,000	984,000	29,700	381,000	92,100	---
Calif.	51,524,000	-17.1	+12.0	51,524,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
Colo.	2,341,000	-2.6	+18.7	---	5/ 1,269,000	568,000	6,000	196,000	249,000	52,900
Conn.	4,383,000	+10.5	+40.7	4,383,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
Del.	248,000	-32.8	+1.6	248,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
D. C.	468,000	(6/)	(6/)	---	444,000	4,800	300	8,400	9,500	1,200
Fla. 4/	2,002,000	+2.7	+4.1	---	---	1,569,000	20,800	262,000	150,000	---
Ga.	3,492,000	-3.4	+89.5	3,492,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
Guam	1,900	-68.3	+113.5	1,900	---	---	---	---	---	---
Hawaii	907,000	-6.8	+18.4	840,000	---	---	---	---	---	66,600
Idaho 7/	615,000	---	---	615,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
Ill.	14,206,000	+.3	+52.5	13,042,000	---	---	---	---	---	1,164,000
Ind.	2,860,000	+8.0	+31.1	---	428,000	1,381,000	77,200	504,000	470,000	---
Iowa	3,085,000	+52.4	+41.3	2,981,000	---	---	---	---	---	8/ 104,000
Kans.	2,834,000	-16.3	+70.7	2,834,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
Ky.	5,403,000	+107.2	+106.9	5,403,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
La.	4,306,000	+17.3	+30.6	4,205,000	---	---	---	---	---	101,000
Maine	1,072,000	-11.3	+44.5	979,000	---	---	---	---	---	92,500
Md.	7,786,000	+38.8	+101.4	7,786,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
Mass.	19,158,000	-1.4	+44.8	18,770,000	---	---	---	---	---	388,000
Mich.	12,596,000	-5.5	+10.4	12,448,000	---	---	---	---	---	148,000
Minn.	7,420,000	-5.7	+11.1	7,193,000	---	---	---	---	---	227,000
Miss.	318,000	+1.6	+63.9	---	---	266,000	2,800	48,900	---	---
Mo.	4,039,000	+42.4	+251.8	4,039,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
Mont.	879,000	-8.1	+37.8	584,000	---	---	---	---	---	295,000
Nebr.	2,175,000	+11.2	+32.8	2,175,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
Nev.	796,000	+131.4	+456.6	796,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
N. H. 9/	278,000	---	---	278,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
N. J.	4,434,000	-.9	+64.9	---	5/ 2,923,000	228,000	17,900	398,000	582,000	285,000
N. Mex.	1,329,000	+13.7	+57.1	1,302,000	---	---	---	---	---	26,800
N. Y.	90,090,000	-35.9	+88.4	90,090,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
N. C.	1,651,000	-.1	+3.7	---	116,000	224,000	21,600	717,000	471,000	101,000
N. Dak.	939,000	-7.2	+4.2	933,000	---	---	---	---	---	6,100
Ohio	8,909,000	-4.0	+96.3	7,651,000	---	---	---	---	---	1,258,000
Okla.	5,711,000	+9.7	+26.7	5,711,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
Oreg.	2,123,000	+34.5	+73.2	2,004,000	---	---	---	---	---	119,000
Pa.	15,208,000	-7.8	+25.8	15,208,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
P. R.	3,439,000	-5.3	+15.1	3,439,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
R. I.	2,339,000	-10.0	+43.1	2,175,000	---	---	---	---	---	164,000
S. C.	902,000	+11.4	+54.2	---	---	605,000	36,300	178,000	64,600	18,000
S. Dak.	748,000	+.9	+39.3	675,000	---	---	---	---	---	72,800
Tenn.	1,311,000	-6.3	+5.6	---	97,100	1,049,000	7,000	76,800	81,000	---
Tex.	11,009,000	-9.5	+182.6	11,009,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
Utah	903,000	+10.1	+17.6	902,000	---	---	---	---	---	880
Vt.	812,000	+16.7	+8.3	812,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
V. I.	(3/)	---	---	(3/)	---	---	---	---	---	---
Va.	912,000	+.4	+27.4	---	79,800	507,000	15,400	178,000	92,000	39,900
Wash.	5,330,000	+14.8	+54.6	5,330,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
W. Va.	946,000	-13.5	+15.1	871,000	---	---	---	---	---	75,600
Wis.	18,472,000	+48.8	+162.5	18,364,000	---	---	---	---	---	108,000
Wyo.	148,000	+.7	+.7	100,000	---	---	---	---	---	48,200

1/ Amounts represent primarily bills paid during the month and therefore are subject to fluctuations unrelated to provisions of medical services. All data subject to revision.
2/ Data incomplete for general assistance. Some States do not report these data and for some the data represent only partial reporting.
3/ Data not reported by Virgin Islands.
4/ Except for aid to families with dependent children and general assistance, data represent payments for recipients of the specified types of assistance under program for aid to the aged, blind, or disabled or for such aid and medical assistance for the aged.
5/ Excludes small amount of money payments not subject to Federal participation.
6/ Increase of more than 1,000 percent.
7/ Data for April; May data not reported.
8/ Partly estimated.
9/ Data for March; April and May data not reported.

Table 10. Amount of medical vendor payments for public assistance programs under the Social Security Act, by form of payment and State, 1968[1]

State	Total	Form of medical vendor payments	
		Payments to vendors directly or through fiscal agent	Premium or per capita payments 2/
Total 3/	$331,481,000	$314,937,000	$16,546,000
Title XIX States 3/	311,193,000	298,321,000	12,874,000
Other States	20,288,000	16,616,000	3,672,000
Title XIX States			
Calif.	51,524,000	50,335,000	1,189,000
Conn.	4,383,000	4,353,000	30,300
Del.	248,000	242,000	6,700
Ga.	3,492,000	3,109,000	383,000
Guam	1,900	560	1,400
Hawaii	840,000	840,000	---
Idaho 4/	615,000	592,000	22,700
Ill.	13,042,000	13,042,000	---
Iowa	2,981,000	2,886,000	94,600
Kans.	2,834,000	2,741,000	93,500
Ky.	5,403,000	4,895,000	508,000
La.	4,205,000	4,205,000	---
Maine	979,000	930,000	48,600
Md.	7,786,000	7,786,000	---
Mass.	18,770,000	18,661,000	108,000
Mich.	12,448,000	12,448,000	---
Minn.	7,193,000	7,092,000	101,000
Mo.	4,039,000	3,668,000	371,000
Mont.	584,000	569,000	15,600
Nebr.	2,175,000	2,122,000	53,500
Nev.	796,000	796,000	---
N. H. 5/	278,000	247,000	31,800
N. Mex.	1,302,000	1,302,000	---
N. Y.	90,090,000	89,877,000	213,000
N. Dak.	933,000	883,000	2/ 49,600
Ohio	7,651,000	7,651,000	---
Okla.	5,711,000	1,051,000	2/ 4,660,000
Oreg.	2,004,000	2,004,000	---
Pa.	15,208,000	15,208,000	---
P. R.	3,439,000	3,439,000	---
R. I.	2,175,000	2,175,000	---
S. Dak.	675,000	654,000	20,700
Tex.	11,009,000	6,328,000	2/ 4,681,000
Utah	902,000	902,000	---
Vt.	812,000	795,000	16,900
Wash.	5,330,000	5,186,000	2/ 145,000
W. Va.	871,000	871,000	---
Wis.	18,364,000	18,335,000	29,000
Wyo.	100,000	100,000	---
Other States			
Ala.	1,551,000	1,551,000	---
Alaska	70,600	70,600	---
Ariz.	163,000	113,000	51,000
Ark.	1,803,000	1,551,000	252,000
Colo.	2,287,000	1,906,000	2/ 381,000
D. C.	467,000	467,000	---
Fla.	2,002,000	1,720,000	282,000
Ind.	2,859,000	2,516,000	2/ 343,000
Miss.	317,000	317,000	---
N. J.	4,150,000	4,091,000	58,100
N. C.	1,550,000	650,000	2/ 900,000
S. C.	884,000	793,000	90,600
Tenn.	1,311,000	98,200	2/ 1,213,000
Va.	873,000	772,000	2/ 101,000

1/ All data subject to revision.
2/ Entries represent premium payments into the Social Security Administration system for Supplementary Medical Insurance except for premium payments into an agency pooled fund by North Carolina-$900,800; Oklahoma-$4,345,000 Tennessee-$46,200; and premium payments to health-insuring agencies by Colorado-$242,000; Indiana-$264,000; North Dakota-$32,000; Texas-$3,751,000; Virginia-$51,800; and Washington-$9,500.
3/ Data not reported for Virgin Islands.
4/ Data for April; May data not reported.
5/ Data for March; April and May data not reported.

3/ Data for March; April and May data not reported.

Table 11. General assistance: Recipients and payments to recipients for selected cities, May 1968

[Excludes vendor payments for medical care and cases receiving only such payments]

City	Number of--		Payments to recipients			Percentage change from--			
	Cases	Recipients	Total amount	Average per--		April 1968 in--		May 1967 in--	
				Case	Recipient	Number of recipients	Amount	Number of recipients	Amount
Total, 17 cities 1/..	169,000	316,000	$18,273,000	$108.25	$57.90	+5.3	+6.0	+28.3	+43.9
Baltimore.....	5,600	6,700	481,000	85.80	71.80	+1.2	+1.1	-13.3	-14.2
Boston.....	4,100	6,700	440,000	106.85	66.15	+6.8	+6.6	+68.2	+36.3
Buffalo 2/.....	4,200	6,000	456,000	107.65	75.45	-.2	+.7	+4.4	+26.2
Chicago.....	15,900	33,400	1,816,000	113.95	54.30	-.4	+.4	+15.9	+32.7
Cincinnati 2/.....	5,200	16,800	388,000	75.20	23.15	+61.7	-3.0	+4.4	+6.0
Cleveland 2/.....	7,000	18,000	615,000	87.50	34.10	+.8	-2.3	-.9	+4.1
Detroit.....	(1/)	(1/)	(1/)	---	---	---	---	---	---
District of Columbia....	1,100	1,200	85,600	79.20	70.05	+14.1	(3/)	+13.4	-2.2
Los Angeles 2/.....	18,600	34,300	1,177,000	63.45	34.30	+9.8	+13.8	+55.5	+3.0
Milwaukee 2/.....	2,700	5,600	244,000	91.35	43.25	0	0	+15.8	+33.6
Minneapolis.....	1,600	3,700	149,000	92.45	40.75	-1.6	-1.7	+22.0	+29.1
New Orleans.....	1,000	1,100	56,000	54.55	49.75	+3.6	+3.6	+33.6	+32.9
New York.....	74,400	145,000	10,205,000	137.25	70.20	+3.3	+8.5	+40.3	+74.7
Philadelphia.....	10,800	15,600	889,000	82.30	57.05	+3.3	+3.6	+34.9	+38.2
Pittsburgh.....	8,400	9,500	650,000	77.40	68.15	-.9	-1.9	+9.2	+6.9
Rochester.....	840	2,300	86,800	103.80	37.55	+3.4	+.5	+29.0	+40.6
St. Louis.....	2,000	2,200	125,000	64.20	57.90	+2.8	+2.7	-2.4	+4.3
San Francisco.....	5,400	6,900	408,000	75.55	59.10	+11.1	+17.7	+26.0	+43.5

1/ Data not reported for Detroit. Percentage changes based on comparable data.
2/ Data for county in which city is located.
3/ Decrease of less than 0.05 percent.

Table 12. Aid to families with dependent children: Recipients and money payments to recipients under community work and training programs, by State, May 1968[1]

3/ Decrease of less than 0.05 percent.

Table 12. Aid to families with dependent children: Recipients and money payments to recipients under community work and training programs, by State, May 1968[1]

State	Number of families with a recipient on work and training programs	Number of recipients				Money payments to recipients			
		Total 2/	Adults		Children	Total	For work performed on work and training programs	Average per family	
			On work and training programs 3/	Other				Total	For work performed on work and training programs
Total	11,800	65,900	11,800	9,700	44,400	$2,085,000	$1,586,000	$176.35	$134.15
Calif	2,300	11,500	2,300	1,500	7,700	496,000	280,000	216.35	122.25
Colo	500	3,200	500	500	2,200	130,000	51,300	257.55	101.90
Ill	490	2,900	490	380	2,100	116,000	88,800	234.95	180.10
Kans	52	280	52	47	190	15,000	5,400	287.95	104.60
Md	1	5	1	1	3	200	180	(4/)	(4/)
Mich	110	590	110	1	490	31,200	15,400	289.15	142.80
Ohio	1,400	8,200	1,400	1,000	5,700	204,000	143,000	141.50	99.25
Oreg	320	1,700	320	260	1,100	70,900	17,600	218.05	54.25
Pa	320	1,900	320	310	1,200	79,700	50,600	246.60	156.60
Utah	46	190	46	8	130	2,400	2,400	(4/)	(4/)
Wash	140	690	140	120	440	27,400	18,400	197.10	132.15
W. Va	6,100	34,800	6,100	5,500	23,200	912,000	912,000	149.65	149.65
Wis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	---	---

1/ Represents data for community work and training programs under plans for such programs submitted under Section 409 of Social Security Act. These data are included in data for the total program and for the unemployed-parent segment. All data subject to revision.
2/ Includes as recipients the children and 1 or both parents or 1 caretaker relative other than a parent in families in which the requirements of such adults were considered in determining the amount of assistance.
3/ In some States includes a few child recipients aged 18-20.
4/ Average payment not computed on fewer than 50 families.

Table 13. Aid to families with dependent children receiving foster care: Recipients and payments for foster care, by State, May 1968[1]

State	Number of--				Payments for foster care			
	Children receiving foster care			Families from which children were removed	Total amount	Average per child	In foster homes	In institutions
	Total	In foster homes	In institutions					
Total	10,300	2/ 9,500	2/ 580	4,600	$856,000	$82.80	2/ $722,000	2/ $101,000
Ala.	10	10	0	2	410	(3/)	410	0
Alaska	90	90	0	40	10,100	112.10	10,100	0
Ariz.	130	130	0	52	8,000	60.45	8,000	0
Calif.	1,800	1,600	200	960	195,000	106.50	147,000	47,400
Conn.	140	85	53	52	18,900	136.95	6,900	12,000
Ill.	290	(2/)	(2/)	130	33,600	114.30	(2/)	(2/)
Ind.	150	150	0	52	6,000	39.50	6,000	0
Kans.	210	210	0	120	27,100	129.70	27,100	0
Ky.	67	67	0	27	5,900	87.95	5,900	0
La.	820	760	52	360	64,200	78.80	57,700	6,600
Md.	1,500	1,400	60	540	132,000	88.05	122,000	10,500
Mich.	130	110	16	41	11,700	93.15	9,300	2,500
Minn.	260	220	37	140	28,100	108.40	17,400	10,600
Mo.	180	180	0	83	10,000	54.15	10,000	0
Nebr.	130	90	41	77	8,700	66.40	5,800	2,900
Nev.	24	24	0	24	1,700	(3/)	1,700	0
N. Mex.	100	100	0	21	6,000	58.65	6,000	0
N. C.	40	40	0	14	2,300	(3/)	2,300	0
Ohio	520	490	38	230	31,100	59.35	28,600	2,500
Okla.	460	460	0	220	25,100	54.55	25,100	0
Oreg.	290	290	0	4/ 120	20,300	70.10	20,300	0
Tenn.	640	580	54	240	41,100	64.55	37,700	3,400
Utah	220	220	0	110	14,000	63.80	14,000	0
Va.	790	790	0	280	46,800	58.90	46,800	0
Wash.	870	870	0	440	79,200	90.55	79,200	0
W. Va.	250	220	24	89	13,500	54.70	11,500	2,000
Wis.	190	190	0	88	15,500	80.05	15,500	0

1/ Data for this segment of the program, shown separately here, are included in data for the total program. All data subject to revision.
2/ Excludes Illinois; breakdown not available.
3/ Average payment not computed on base of fewer than 50 children.
4/ Estimated.

Table 14. Old-age, survivors, disability, and health insurance, summary benefit data, May 1968

4/ Estimated.

Table 14. Old-age, survivors, disability, and health insurance, summary benefit data, May 1968

CASH BENEFITS AWARDED AND IN CURRENT-PAYMENT STATUS

Type of beneficiary	Benefit awards		Benefits in current-payment status			Amount of benefits paid 1/ (in thousands)
	Number	Average amount	Number	Average amount	Monthly rate (in thousands)	
Total monthly beneficiaries	330,543	---	24,030,451	---	$2,003,745	$2,085,328
Retired workers and dependents	167,583	---	15,291,686	---	1,346,599	1,370,039
Retired workers	120,163	$103.50	12,133,912	$98.26	1,192,260	1,206,371
Wives and husbands 2/	31,018	48.70	2,634,421	51.01	134,382	142,100
Children 3/	16,402	40.66	523,353	38.13	19,957	21,568
Disabled workers and dependents	61,877	---	2,236,897	---	173,668	194,787
Disabled workers	27,583	114.77	1,233,867	111.58	137,679	152,804
Wives and husbands 2/	7,841	38.28	241,915	38.38	9,284	11,152
Children 3/	26,453	34.58	761,115	35.09	26,705	30,831
Survivors of deceased workers	92,347	---	5,795,405	---	455,754	492,071
Widowed mothers	9,671	76.49	492,318	74.32	36,591	40,283
Children 3/	50,479	66.60	2,443,306	70.90	173,223	187,019
Widows and widowers 4/	31,983	89.23	2,827,200	85.98	243,078	261,598
Parents	214	97.23	32,581	87.84	2,862	3,171
Persons with special age-72 benefits 5/	8,736	---	706,463	---	27,723	28,431
Primary	8,418	---	685,007	39.85	27,295	27,988
Wives	318	---	21,456	19.97	428	443
Lump-sum death payments 6/	102,311	234.75	---	---	---	22,714

1/ Exceeds monthly rate of benefits in current-payment status because of the inclusion in initial payments of amounts payable for prior months. Distribution by type of monthly benefit estimated.

2/ Includes wives under age 65 with entitled children in their care; a total of 372,000 such wives of retired and disabled workers were in current-payment status.

3/ Includes disabled persons aged 18 and over whose disability began before age 18.

4/ Includes widows and divorced wives aged 60-61 entitled under the 1965 amendments and disabled widows and widowers aged 50-61 entitled under the 1967 amendments.

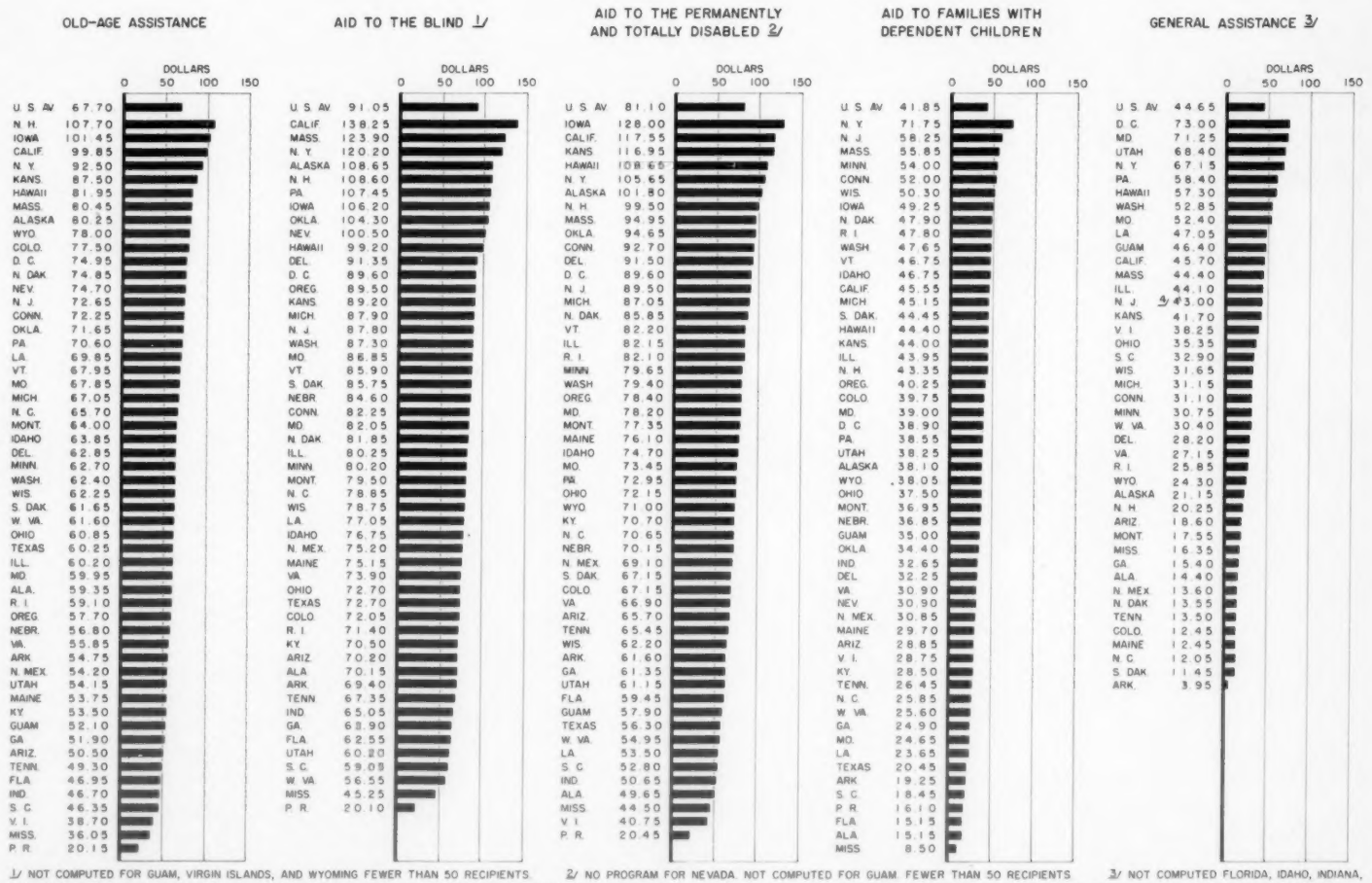
5/ Represents benefits authorized by Public Law 89-368(1966) for certain persons aged 72 and over who are not insured under the regular or transitional insured-status provisions of the Social Security Act.

6/ Number of lump-sum payments shown were paid on the accounts of 96,759 deceased workers; the average amount represents average per deceased worker.

* U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1968 344-650/2

AVERAGE MONTHLY PUBLIC ASSISTANCE MONEY PAYMENT PER RECIPIENT, JUNE 1968

AVERAGE MONTHLY PUBLIC ASSISTANCE MONEY PAYMENT PER RECIPIENT, JUNE 1968



1/ NOT COMPUTED FOR GUAM, VIRGIN ISLANDS, AND WYOMING FEWER THAN 50 RECIPIENTS. IOWA, KENTUCKY, NEBRASKA, NEVADA, OKLAHOMA, OREGON, PUERTO RICO, TEXAS, AND VERMONT, DATA NOT AVAILABLE.

2/ NO PROGRAM FOR NEVADA. NOT COMPUTED FOR GUAM. FEWER THAN 50 RECIPIENTS.

3/ NOT COMPUTED FLORIDA, IDAHO, INDIANA, AND BURIAL ONLY, AND TOTAL PAYMENTS FOR THESE SERVICES.

4/ BASED ON DATA INCLUDING AN UNKNOWN NUMBER OF CASES RECEIVING MEDICAL CARE, HOSPITALIZATION,

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